The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Reception of the News from Virginia in the Capital.

What Mr. Boutwell Thinks of It.

Speculations about Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Ohio.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ALMOST RELIEVED.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The order relieving Admiral Hoff from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron was made out at the Navy Department a few days ago, and Admiral Poore, being next in turn for sea service, was to take his place; but, as the latter was much opposed to being in that command, and having been at the navy yard here but a short time, it was decided to allow him to remain here, and the order relieving Hoff was countermanded for the present.

ROSECRANS' NOMINATION.

The nomination of General Rosecrans by the Democrats of Ohio gives much satisfaction here to members of the party. His election is considered certain.

VIRGINIA.

Advices received from Virginia are that many negroes in that State are turning Conservative since the election, and many now declare that they voted that ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

Prominent Mississippians now in this city declare that their State will give 35,000 or 40,000 majority for the Conservatives at the approaching election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It is said that if General Hancock should receive the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania he will immediately resign his position in the army and accept the same. It is conceded that he will sweep the State.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT DISSATISFIED.

Secretary Boutwell is very much dissatisfied with the result of the Virginia election, and declares that persons wanting positions in the Treasury Department, must be backed up by stronger influence than that of bolters from the Republican party.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

Several Republican members of Congress here declare that no good objections can be urged in favor of the slightest additional legislation regarding the admission of Virginia. The President seems to be satisfied that the terms of the reconstruction acts have been fully complied with in that State.

A BIG CONTRACT LET.

The contract for supplying the Internal Revenue Department and all offices thereof east of the Rock Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was to-day awarded to Messrs. Blanchard & Mohun, of this city.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance for the Canadian Dominion, has arrived here with the view, it is presumed, of consulting the Secretary of State in regard to a new reciprocity treaty. Mr. Rose is also commissioner for Great Britain on the Hudson Bay Company and U. S. claims.

NEW ROUTE AGENT.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed James E. White route agent between Louisville and Cincinnati, vice John H. Armstrong.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following postmasters were commissioned this morning: William Jones, at Dallas, Texas; Curtis McGowan, at Knoxville, Ill.; Rufus A. White, at Charlestown, Mass.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

A delegation of the Boys in Blue called on the President this morning for the purpose of urging the appointment of members of that organization to positions in the executive departments. The President said he would give the matter due consideration.

THE CUBANS.

The Centaur is the name of the iron-clad dispatched to Santiago de Cuba to inquire into the circumstances attending the execution of Spikeman, and, if necessary, to demand prompt reparation by the Spanish authorities. Several of the heaviest iron-clads will soon be dispatched to the Cuban waters. The Dictator will be prepared in six or eight days to proceed thither, and the Seminole will be ready to-morrow. Three of the vessels composing the present squadron here [illegible] to leave the Cuban waters owing to the presence of the yellow fever on board, [illegible] next week twenty vessels will be [illegible] for public service in that direction [illegible].

ADMIRAL HOFF.

There is no reason to believe that Admiral Hoff will be relieved of his command of the fleet in Cuban waters, unless the request come from himself, as was ascertained at the Navy Department from an authentic source. The authorities deny that they find any fault with him on account of his conduct.

MISSISSIPPI.

A dispatch was received from Mississippi [illegible] from State and U. S. officials, which says the Republican party would support Judge Dent for Governor, and his election is certain. Judge Dent authorizes the statement that he would accept the nomination. The convention meets on July 15th.

THE INDIANS.

Their Condition—No Prospects of War with Them—The Agents at Work.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A dispatch from Vincent Colyer, dated Leavenworth, yesterday, says he found the Moqui Indians hospitable, industrious, and peaceable. Their villages, within a few days walk of Prescott, being built of stone houses, some of them three stories high. They desire [illegible] and school teachers. Colyer further says the Logatree and Apaches' chiefs are [illegible] the chiefs of the Navajos [illegible] at Cacolicale, Arizona, on the [illegible] of [illegible] they desire us to permit them to [illegible] settle peaceably on [illegible]. As no officer of our government [illegible] conveniently attend the meeting, I [illegible] but Gen. Getty [illegible] would [illegible] with so much [illegible] that a larger escort would be required than he could well afford to give, and [illegible] understood the chiefs would come to Santa Fe. I think a lasting peace could now be [illegible] with the Apaches. Quite a large [illegible] of Utes have been out on the plains [illegible] buffalo. They got into a fight with the Comanches and were whipped, losing three warriors. They arrived home at Mad[illegible] on the first of July.

A report reached here to-day from Denver [illegible] party of 300 Utes had gone out on an expedition; whether they are the same [illegible] in the above or not I do not know. [illegible] depredations on the plains were [illegible] by remnants of tribes. The bulk [illegible] and Arapahoes, whom Gens. [illegible] and Custar encountered last winter [illegible] to their reservations. I do not believe [illegible] shall have another Indian war.

[illegible] Hoag and the Quakers are hard at [illegible] their department and will soon have [illegible] better than they have ever been.

SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible] of Wm. H. Seward and Party [illegible] Navigation—Fruit Growers [illegible] the Eastern Markets—Arizona [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—William H. Seward [illegible] leave for Sitka next Monday. The [illegible] Transportation Company place the [illegible] at his service. The party visit [illegible] Oregon, Victoria, and probably [illegible] Island. On his return, after inspecting Southern California, Mr. Seward starts for [illegible] of Mexico, via Acapulco, to pay a [illegible] visit to Juarez.

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company be[illegible] satisfied with recent experiments, [illegible] to construct a machine of sufficient [illegible] to carry passengers.

[illegible] proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Hotel [illegible] a telegram from Chicago, engaging [illegible] for one hundred guests on their way to [illegible].

[illegible] Fruit Growers' Convention yesterday [illegible] a resolution that an organized effort [illegible] to obtain a reduction in the freight [illegible] on the Pacific Railroad, which will [illegible] fruit growers to place fruit in the [illegible] market at a reasonable profit. Heavy [illegible] of bullion are now being made [illegible] White Pine Mines, a portion of which [illegible] by railroad.

Arizona advices say a band of Indians attacked a Government train June 20, on the Mahone and Prescott road, near the toll-gate. Three Indians were killed, and several whites wounded. Troops are being forwarded to Arizona from California. Affairs in the Territory are brightening.

Mining news from Arizona is encouraging. Heavy shipments of bullion are noticed. Immigrants from Kansas and California are pouring into this Territory.

GEORGIA.

Sentences of two Negro Murderers Commuted.

ATLANTA, July 8.—The Governor has commuted the sentence of the negro murderers of [illegible] and Broadbuckle, two German [illegible] of this city, sentenced to be hung on [illegible] of June, to one years' imprisonment. [illegible] people are very indignant at this action [illegible] Governor.

BOWLING GREEN.

The Railroad Shops — Democratic Nomination—The Show Business in B. G.—Mr. Golladay, the Prize Man, in Luck, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, July 8.—Mr. Zetweller and Rudolph Fink, assistant superintendents of the L. & N. R. R., visited our place to-day. The shop question is settled by a simple addition to the present round-house, making it as it was before the war. James Geddis will superintend the building of the shops.

Hon. W. L. Dulaney was declared unanimously the candidate of the convention held last Monday for the judgeship of the Common Pleas Court. E. L. Hines, chairman of the Warren county Democratic committee, issued a card last week in answer to a card of Mr. J. Pilsbury, independent candidate for the Common Pleas Court, promulgated by the Franklin Sentinel, in which Pilsbury is considerably taken down in a friendly way.

Another show arrived to-day, name unknown, yet, probably, come to explode. Donny Ogden, left for New York yesterday. He will go by the Cincinnati Short-line.

Webb Wright, City Attorney, left for Grayson Springs to-day.

Golladay drew the house and lot in his last drawing, the only time he has drawn the first prize for five drawings.

TENNESSEE.

Important Decision by the Court of Appeals—Registrars can be Removed by Senter—The Municipal Imbroglio at Nashville—The Canvass—Senter's Chances Still Further Improved.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, July 8.—A special to the Banner from Brownsville says: The Supreme Court reversed the decision of Chancellor Smith, of Memphis, who decided that the Governor had no power to remove registrars. Even if such decisions had not been rendered Senter would have been elected. As it is, he has now absolute control of the whole registration and election business, so that Stokes might as well be out of the race.

The canvass is still going on briskly, each candidate mainly confining himself to wholesale abuse and denunciation of the other. The epithets of liar and traitor are bandied with the utmost vigor, and still pistols and coffee have been mentioned only once, and then "in a Pickwickian sense." The Virginia election has enhanced Senter's strength if anything were wanting.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, July 8.—Governor Senter recently removed the Registrar of Knox county, and appointed G. W. Weaver to the place. Chancellor Temple has enjoined Weaver from serving.

The motion to dissolve the injunction and dismiss Receiver Bass, so as to restore the city government to the late authorities, was further argued before Chancellor East to-day. The argument was left unclosed.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—The Supreme Court at Brownsville to-day reversed the decision of the Chancery Court of this city, enjoining Boughner, recently appointed Registrar, from exercising the functions of his office. This gives Governor Senter power to remove any Registrar.

In the United States District Court, to-day, in the suit of George Gill and others to recover the value of fifteen hundred bales of cotton, seized on board the steamer Decatur during the war, by government officials, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the claimants. The cotton at that time was worth about $1.25. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

CUBA.

Capture of a Rebel Camp—Ports of the East End Closed—Filibusters Declared Pirates.

HAVANA, July 8.—The troops under the command of Gen. Valmesado have captured an entrenched rebel camp at Nanga containing a powder-mill and a quantity of war materials, and forming a complete arsenal. De Rodas has issued a proclamation closing all the ports on the east end of the island except Laqua, Nuevitas, Gibera, Barcela, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzilla, Santa Cruz, Sasa, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos. Vessels and their crews of armed men engaged in transporting filibusters to Cuba are declared pirates. Spanish cruisers on the high seas are instructed in boarding vessels to observe all restrictions as to the right of search contained in the treaties of Spain with the United States and Great Britain.

The British men-of-war Defense and Cherub arrived yesterday.

BOSTON.

North American Plasterers' Convention—Election of Officers—Match Between Hotspur and Myron Perry.

BOSTON, July 7.—The annual convention of the Operative Plasterers of North America assembled this morning at Hospitaller Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles McLean, of Boston, President; Jas. Craig, of Portland, First Vice President; T. A. Horgan, of Chicago, Second Vice President; Wm. J. Roberts, of Detroit, General Secretary; Edward Gallagher, of Brooklyn, Treasurer. The preparations for entertaining the representatives by the Boston societies are all that could be desired.

In a $2,000 match to wagons between Hotspur and Myron Perry, this afternoon, at Mystic Park, the latter won in three straight heats. Time, 2:27, 2:30, 2:29½.

A MODEL OFFICER.

Turner, the Negro Postmaster, Arrested and Handcuffed for Passing Bogus Money.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, 6th.]

On the 19th of last month a mulatto woman from Hancock county, named Marian Harris, stopped in this city on her way from Washington and succeeded in passing about $450 on the merchants of Augusta, in bills on the First National Bank of Jersey City, which had been stolen from the Treasury in Washington while unsigned, and the president's and cashier's signatures forged. On the Wednesday succeeding Mr. Mullarky found that the bills were worthless, and, pursuing the woman to Atlanta, had her arrested. At the time of her arrest there was found on her person nine hundred and fifty dollars of the bad bills and four hundred and sixty-seven of good currency. The proof against her, we suppose, not being sufficiently strong, she was discharged, after restoring all the money of which she had robbed the merchants here. On Thursday Mr. Murphey, of the Atlanta police, arrived here and returned on the night of that day, taking with him Lieutenant Purcell, of the Augusta force, to assist him in unraveling the plot, as heretofore it had been found impossible to get anything out of her, and it was thought that by bringing her to this city, where the crime was committed, that operations could be conducted with a better hope of success. On Friday morning Lieutenant Purcell reached Atlanta, and immediately rearrested the woman on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Smith. On Friday night he took the cars with her and started home, but when the train reached Union Point he received a dispatch from United States Marshal Smythe, directing him to return with his prisoner to Atlanta. On receiving this message, Lieutenant Purcell transferred the woman to the up-night train, and went back to that city. On the cars, we are informed, the woman's courage gave way, and she made a clean breast of the whole transaction.

She stated that some time since she went North with a lady from Macon, whom she left soon after her arrival in Philadelphia. She said that she formerly knew H. M. Turner intimately, when they both lived in Hancock county, and, meeting him North, the intimacy was resumed. She traveled a good deal between Washington and Philadelphia and often saw Turner in the former city. On a day between the 1st and 5th of June Turner gave to her in Washington between $1,600 and $1,700 of this spurious currency, which she had been passing, instructed her how to get rid of it, and made her promise to divide with him the good money she received. She then returned to Philadelphia, and from that time to the 10th was in constant correspondence with Turner on the subject. On the 19th of the month she started to Georgia. She passed $100 of the money in Wilmington, where she stopped several days, $100 at another place, and finally $450 in this city, as stated above.

Lieutenant Purcell and the woman arrived in Atlanta on Saturday morning, where the accused secured the services of several fine lawyers—among others, Hon. B. H. Hill, Gen. L. J. Gartrell and Col. Luther Glenn. After an examination before United States Commissioner Smith, at which the woman still testifies against Turner, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the latter, and the authorities in Macon telegraphed to secure him. This warrant was placed in the hands of Lieutenant Purcell and one of the Deputy United States Marshals, and the party immediately left for Macon, arriving there on Saturday evening. The officers found Turner seated in the postoffice, and at once arrested and hand-cuffed him. The same evening he was placed in the cars, carried to Atlanta, and placed in confinement in the military barracks. Turner seemed much dejected when arrested, and manifested a good deal of trepidation.

The examination of the two prisoners commenced yesterday morning in Atlanta before the United States Commissioner, but the proceedings are as yet kept secret, as other parties may be implicated who have not yet been arrested.

☞ Somebody says that Mrs. Stanton is the salt, Anna Dickinson the pepper, and Mrs. Anthony the vinegar of the Woman's Rights movement.

NEW YORK.

Latest Financial and Commercial Status.

The Future Regarded as Eminently Critical.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Money was firmer at 7 per cent. in coin for call loans. Notwithstanding the confirmation of the rumor that Mr. Boutwell would buy an additional amount of bonds, the relief is regarded by the more sagacious as being temporary, while it greatly impairs Mr. Boutwell's ability to afford assistance when it will be more urgently needed. The internal revenue has fallen off, and he may be compelled to throw more gold upon the market or stop his purchase of bonds, when the call for currency to move the crops will be very great. The future, therefore, is regarded as being eminently critical. Gold was active, but feverish and unsettled. The exceptionably large exports of merchandise have prevented the advance in exchange from being realized.

BONDS.

Government bonds advanced largely in view of the additional purchase to be made by the Treasury Department. Sixty-sevens and other active issues are becoming somewhat scarce. Southern securities are dull, but railway bonds showed a large and well distributed business. The depression in Southern securities was most marked in Tennessee owing to reports of martial law in that State.

RAILWAY SHARES

Maintained the advance of yesterday afternoon. Parties operating preferred, however, to make short turns, and showed little faith in the permanency of the advance. The Vanderbilt stocks were exceptionally strong and buoyant. New York Central advanced to 195¾ and Hudson to 165. The cause of this movement is the statement by those who should be well-informed, that the terms of consolidation of the two roads have been agreed upon, and that they are more favorable even than has been expected. Next in point of interest were Cleveland and Pittsburg, which ranged between 105⅜ and 108⅜; Michigan Southern between 108 and 108⅞; Northwest common between 80½ and 81½; Northwest preferred between 94½ and 95⅜, and Rock Island between 116 and 116⅝. At the close of the second board there was a downward reaction in New York Central of one-half per cent., which caused a slight decline on the remainder of the list. After 3 o'clock prices again improved and the tone of the market again became firm. New York Central advanced to 196⅛, but there was another decline and the close was very unsettled.

STREET BROKERS IN TROUBLE.

The case of parties who have met in the street to deal in money at usurious rates has been brought before the grand jury, and it is rumored this afternoon that a number have been indicted.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Flour selling more freely to the trade. Wheat—Business largely speculative. The export demand only moderate and mostly in winter growth. Corn and oats experienced a sharp [illegible] regular business was small.

PROVISIONS.

All Western hog products are quiet and neglected, but city lard was a quarter of a cent better, and ice cured bacon more active with dressed hogs advanced to 11¾@12c.

FREIGHTS

dull but firmer, forty-four thousand bushels of wheat to Liverpool at 8@9½d by sail and steam.

GROCERIES.

Coffee steady. Rio, 18¼@22c. Sugar firm but quiet, fair to prime grocery, 11¼@11⅞c.

[To the Associated Press.]

A DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Wm. H. Sandford, cashier of the Central National Bank of this city, has decamped, and is a defaulter to the tune of $1,000. Speculation in gold led to the defalcation. He leaves a wife and children in destitute circumstances in Westford, Conn. His character for years been irreproachable. The bank announces that the defalcation will not damage its standing.

GEN. GOUCORIA

was discharged to-day after the examination of several witnesses amid great cheering by the crowd of Cuban recruits who were present. The traitor, French, could not be found anywhere, and the Government said they had got through with him.

SPECIE GONE.

The steamship Deuchland sailed for Europe to-day taking $70,000 in specie.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION

held a meeting here to-day and adopted measures to aid their cause in Texas and Mississippi. They will meet next month in Philadelphia.

SENTENCED.

Howard, the alleged accomplice of Reddy, the blacksmith, in a robbery, was to-day sentenced to five years in prison.

OFF FOR PLEASURE.

The officers of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, headed by Admiral Farragut, left for Long Branch this morning, where they enjoy a banquet this evening.

THE HARVARD BOAT CREW.

have been the recipients of many attentions to-day from the boat clubs of New York city. They leave on Saturday.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The injunction against the Memphis and El Paso railroad was dissolved to-day.

REUNION.

At the re-union of the Army and Navy of the Gulf at Long Branch to-day it was decided that the next meeting should be held at Boston, August 5th, 1870, in honor of the capture of the Mobile Forts by Admiral Farragut. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Admiral Farragut; Vice Presidents, Gen. N. P. Banks, B. F. Butler, Phil Sheridan, Emory, Franklin, Grover, Arnold, Canby, Sherman, Reynolds, Weitzel and Augur; Recording Secretary, G. P. Howes; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Christensen; Treasurer, Col. H. Barrett; Historian, Col. Deming. The oration was delivered by Col. Walker. To-morrow evening a grand ball will be given to the officers.

ANOTHER SNAKE SHOWER.

A Countless Number of Snakes Rained Down.

[Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald, 4th.]

Indian Grave Gap, Campbell county, Tenn., through which the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad is being built, was the scene, on Sunday afternoon, of a natural phenomenon, the like of which had never before been heard of by the oldest inhabitant of that wild and picturesque portion of the State.

About four o'clock a heavy snow storm broke over that region and deluged the surrounding country. The storm lasted nearly an hour. While at its hight the gap was suddenly filled with a countless number of snakes, which were seen falling for nearly ten minutes. The snakes were the common ringed species and measured from five inches to two feet in length. The strangest part of the story is that the serpents were all found dead, and it was supposed that they were killed by the fall. The news of this freak of nature soon spread among the farmers of the region and created the most intense excitement among them. By evening the vicinity of the Gap was crowded with hundreds of people, drawn together to witness so novel a spectacle. Various surmises were indulged in by the puzzled spectators, but the general opinion was that the mysterious shower was a premonition of some dreadful scourge.

A SETTLER.

Why Dana was Not Appointed.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

The Brooklyn Union, with a wisdom which would have done credit to Bunsby himself, answers that "Mr. Robeson was appointed Secretary of the Navy for the same reason that Mr. Dana wasn't appointed Collector."

As Mr. Robeson gave General Grant five hundred dollars in money, subscribed toward the purchase of his Philadelphia house, and Mr. Dana never gave him any money at all, but only supported him during the war—when his friends were not so many nor so rich as at present—worked for his elevation to the command of all our armies, and promoted his election to the Presidency, it must be admitted that the Union has solved with perfect success the problem of the reason for Robeson's appointment.

☞ During the election season in France the postoffice distributed over twenty-one million circulars, and the Imperial revenues were thereby increased nearly $100,000.

☞ There are 3,500 newspapers published in this country, of which five-sevenths are issued in the Northern States. New York has the largest and Florida the smallest number.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, July 7.—A rumor has been current that Spain had applied to France, requesting her to advise the Government of the United States to preserve strict neutrality in the case of Cuba, but it is unfounded, and may be considered simply a canard. Notwithstanding the official denial, the modification of the French Ministry is imminent.

Mr. Rouher, representing the system of personal government, is here to retire and give place to a new combination, in accord with the principle of parliamentary government. When this purely constitutional revolution is effected, it may be considered almost certain that M. Emil Oliver will be the chief of the new ministry.

The Emperor, it is said, is willing to abandon the arbitrary power which he has wielded since the coup d'etat, and leave the burden of government with the country and legislature. The Senate will soon assemble and carry out the necessary organic changes.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CABLE.

BREST, July 8.—Up to Wednesday noon the Great Eastern had run 1,639 knots from this port and payed out 1,840 knots of the cable. The heavy sea was going down. Signals good.

ENGLAND.

NOBILITY IN COURT.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Connington was up before the police court to-day on the charges of assault and provoking Messrs. Grenville and Murray to fight a duel. The trouble between these gentlemen arose from certain articles said to have been written by Mr. Murray. After the examination Lord Connington was bound over to keep the peace and held for trial in the second court. After these proceedings a disgraceful and remarkable scene occurred in the court room. The partisans of Murray, who were present in great force, attempted to seize a box of papers which had been stolen. In the melee which ensued, blows were freely exchanged and the magistrate's table overthrown. Twelve policemen were called in who separated the combatants and restored order.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The Morning Star says the British people have no right to indulge the fears who would deprive them of the luxury of being just. Hardly one of the amendments agreed upon by the House of Lords can be tolerated by the country.

The Times has an article on the Irish church bill. It says: This bill must become a law this session, and Parliament must destroy the Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the ecclesiastical property of Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing, we must recognize these facts, and apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for a number of the whole people.

TRADE'S UNIONS.

The Times to-day observes that the spirit in which the House of Commons have lately discussed the Trades' Union bill speaks volumes for the effect of impartial and exhaustive inquiry. The increased attention given to the subject is not the effect of the pressure of the union leaders on the Legislature, but is due to the greater knowledge and wider experience of the members. Although the bill is not likely to pass, the principles it contains will form the basis for a Government measure to be introduced next session, which will repeal all laws making combinations illegal, relieve workmen from special penalties for Trades Union offenses, and bring their funds within the provisions of their friendly societies' act. The Times, in conclusion, says: Trades Unions will continue to exist whether protected by Parliament or not. True statesmanship will denounce, but, accepting them as fact, give them free scope for legitimate developments.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

adopted a petition against trade unions. The petition takes ground that the provisions of the bill tend to remove protection against intimidation hitherto possessed by masters.

DOCKS.

The new dock at King's Lynn was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The expedition with the Bermuda floating dock touched at Porte Saga, Madeira Island, on the 4th inst., and proceeded in good condition.

GEN. ANTONY MUSGRAVE,

of Newfoundland, has been appointed to succeed Gov. Seymour, of British Columbia.

SENOR PANCES

has been appointed Minister from Spain to Great Britain.

YACHTING.

LONDON, July 8.—The News to-day in an article on the international yacht race says: There are not many schooners besides the Cambria which have proved themselves worthy to try their metal with the Dauntless or any American antagonist whether on the channel or across the Atlantic. It says nice questions of admeasurement should not impose any serious difficulty, and suggests that the English scale be accepted in England and the American scale in American waters.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, July 8.—The Pays to-day says that the Emperor has written a letter, from which we quote the following declaration in regard to the Corps Legislatif: "On the 19th of January I committed a great fault by acting without previous concert with the majority. I caused it to regard with suspicion my sentiments towards it, and all my efforts should tend to regain its confidence." The Pays does not give the date or the address of the letter.

VIRGINIA.

Enthusiastic Reception of Walker at Richmond—The Returns Still More Favorable.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Gilbert C. Walker arrived this morning from Norfolk. The day was made a holiday for his reception, and when the cars arrived about 5,000 people had congregated at the depot. A committee, composed about equally of the most prominent white and colored citizens, was at the cars to receive him, but the populace rushed in, and, seizing Walker, bore him on their shoulders to a coach ornamented with national and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. Many of the coaches, of which there were hundreds in line, were covered with national flags, and the band-wagon was a transparency with a painting of a white and colored man shaking hands.

The streets were blocked with people following the procession. On reaching the house of Col. James R. Branch, Conservative candidate who was killed by the calamity on Friday last, the procession passed in silence and with uncovered heads.

Upon reaching the hotel Walker appeared between the national and State flags held by representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening cheers, made a brief speech. After congratulating the audience on the complete victory, he said that in this moment of triumph they must not forget charity for the defeated. They must remember that votes cast against the ticket were given by deluded and ignorant men of the race that had not yet had time to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchising others. They must remember that we have succeeded on the platform of universal suffrage and equal rights, and we must see that those who oppose us as well as those who supported us, have all their rights and are protected equally by the law. [Loud cheers.] They must be educated and taught the value of the great boon of the franchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being a citizen. We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given us through the liberality of President Grant [loud and continuous cheering], and we must see that its fruits are for the benefit of all. After a jocular allusion to the grief of the present State office-holders of the Wells persuasion, the speaker concluded by giving a cheerful picture of the future prosperity of the State. Three cheers were given for President Grant. At the close, Mr. Walker was followed by Isaac Hunter, colored, and several white speakers.

The election returns to-day continue more and more favorable to Walker. Returns this afternoon show that the Walker party will have a majority of sixty on joint ballot in the Legislature.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Herald's Richmond dispatch says the majority for Walker, in the Virginia election, is estimated by the very sanguine at 40,000. All the Congressmen but three are conservative Walker men, Joseph Segar being chosen as Congressman at large. Among the Radical Congressman is one Morris, a negro. The Legislature will stand probably 50 majority for the Walker party on a joint ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Oil Conflagration.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 8.—About 6 o'clock this evening a flash of lightning struck the wells and oil tanks of numbers 55 and 56 on the Tallman farm, on upper Cheny run. The tanks contained over 1,000 barrels of oil, which ignited instantaneously, and the tanks burst. The burning oil ran across the Tallman farm, and the Pittsburg and Cheny run oil companies tract, burning eight other wells and 30,000 barrels of oil. The daily production of the wells destroyed is estimated at 400 barrels. The total amount of oil burned is 4,000 bbls. Total loss, $35,000.

☞ Cardinal Bonaparte is said to look like Edwin Booth.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1869.

For a [illegible] of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were heard, viz: [illegible] Young, $5 fine and $100 for thirty days; William [illegible] $5 fine and $100 for thirty days; John Clark, [illegible] for sixty days.

Ben Few, shooting at Michael Ambon; suspended to await the action of the grand jury.

Terry Ridge, assault and battery on Anton Schacterer, and vice versa; continued until Friday.

Thomas McDermott, disorderly conduct and carrying concealed deadly weapons; forfeiture of summons; capias and continued.

Louis Jones, assault and battery on John McKinney with intent to kill; continued and defendant held in $400 to answer.

Thomas Richter, John Phillipi, and John F. Basto, robbing Janney & Perry's store of $[illegible] worth of pencils and jewelry; ordered to be confined in the House of Refuge until they become eighteen years of age.

Six ordinance warrants and sixty-two docket cases were heard. Fines and forfeitures were adjudged in seven cases, amounting to $95. The others were either continued or discharged.

It was ordered that Sarah Stone be discharged from the Workhouse.

H. N. Lane, Esq., was sworn in as an attorney.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following cases were called in this court and disposed of:

W. S. Macrea vs. Joseph Mitchell. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Otto F. Hartman vs. R. A. Shadburn. A jury was impaneled to try the issue.

E. B. Stratton vs. Wm. W. Twyman. Law and facts submitted to the court.

Joseph Brobb vs. C. L. Reid & Co. Answer withdrawn and judgment for W. J. Mount, plaintiff.

Louis Bocke vs. John O'Bryan. Continued till Nov. 19.

L. Daeubla vs. G. Dettweiler. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

N. R. Wilson, C. T. Taylor, E. W. Woodruff and Charles A. Gill were yesterday appointed by Judge Stites Examiners of the Court.

The annual vacation in this court will begin on Monday next and continue till September 20. No cases will be tried to-morrow except that of Hall & Long vs. Lyons & Co., which has been set for 3 o'clock P. M.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. W. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The hearing of the evidence in the Croxton case was closed yesterday, and the arguments upon the instructions to the jury were made, and the propositions of the counsel in reference to the instructions of the jury were submitted to the court last evening. The court will instruct the jury this morning at 9 o'clock; after which the pleading will begin. Judge Bullock, for the defense, will probably make the opening speech. The session yesterday was a protracted one, continuing until half-past five o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The following is the record of the proceedings in this court yesterday:

Simon Momon vs. J. P. Lawrence; motion for new trial overruled.

Levi Jackson vs. Wm. Arnold; judgment for plaintiff, $10.

The issue in the case of Preston & Bros. vs. Williams & Barrett has been made up and the trial will be commenced to-day.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

Contracts with City for Paving Streets—How far They Bind Owners of Adjoining Property.

City of Louisville, vs. Henderson. } Louisville Chancery.

REVERSED, JULY 7, 1869—PETERS, JUDGE.

Dennis graded, curbed, paved and macadamized a portion of Lytle street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, in Louisville, in accordance with a contract entered into between him and the city by its Mayor, which was subsequently approved by a resolution of the General Council of the city. In said contract it was stipulated that Dennis should be bound not to sue the city, but it should be finally adjudged that the owner of [illegible] not be liable for the cost of the improvements in front of their property; that Dennis should procure, at his own expense, the names of the owners of the grounds fronting said improvement, and adjacent thereto; [illegible] should be required to [illegible] six months after the [illegible] the owner of property fronting said improvement for the value of the improvement in front of his property, the court below decided that the two stipulations named above were [illegible] to the rights of Henderson, but that the same injurious, and exempted him from the payment of the amount assessed against him.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

1. As to the first question, it is to the interest of the country as well as to the parties concerned, that a determination of controversies should be had as speedily as is consistent with the rights of those concerned, and without needlessly multiplying suits. To effectuate that purpose, it is the duty of the court to order all persons interested to be brought before it, although an agreement might have been made by them such as is found in this contract. (Sec. 40, Civ. Code.) The city and the owners of property fronting streets improved, may be sued in the same action, and that is the proper mode of proceeding. (White vs. City of Louisville, Ms. Opinion, June 1869.)

2. The stipulation that the contractor shall procure the names of the owners of grounds fronting and adjacent to the improvements is not prohibited by the charter, it is an incident to the work to be done, and is too remote and uncertain to affect such contracts.

3. Though the city charter provides that the city shall keep in repair streets which it has caused to be improved, the stipulation in the contract with Dennis means that he is only bound to make good such portions of his work as might prove to be defectively done, and which repairs would not be [illegible] and never required [illegible] he has completed the work according to his contract; that during the space of six months [illegible] developed, and where such developments are made, the contractor shall repair. This construction is sustained by the fact that it has been the custom of the city to make similar stipulations in such contracts for over ten years. The stipulation [illegible] furnished no sufficient reason for exempting Henderson from the payment of the amount assessed.

Summer Fallowing.

[From the Rural American.]

ED. RURAL AMERICAN: The old proverb is "he that makes two spires of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his race."

Now let me have my say on summer fallowing, and if one farmer should be induced thereby to adopt the plan it will be the means of causing five or six spires to grow where one grew before, and two or three times as large. I know whereof I affirm, not because I have read of its being done in England, but because I do it myself, and have seen the astonishing results accruing therefrom. I have but very few remarks to make on this subject and they shall be very practical, and I will say personal, too. I will not be so egotistical as to refer your readers to my own experience, but to the experience of a neighbor whose farm was adjoining a farm I sold last year. Said neighbor bought his farm a few years ago, and it was badly run down; he moved on the farm and went to work poor and single handed, but honest and honest as the day was long; he had not the means to purchase commercial fertilizers, and the farm was so poor that he could not keep but very little stock, and there was but little use of his trying to raise crops under these circumstances, so in that dilemma he fell into summer fallowing, and with the happiest results. He would take a field that with good tending would only give five or six bushels of corn to the acre and summer fallow it, and such grain as he would raise would do one good to look at it; but the beauty of the thing was that he by seeding on his first crop would be able to cut two tons of hay to the acre, where—under the ordinary system of rotation in crops and seeding, he would not have raised one-fourth of a ton. He has now gone over his farm and its equal can hardly be found for fertility. And what is true in his case might be true in thousands of other cases, for his farm was not the only one that was run down in the county; the same process that has made his, one of the best in the county would do the same for others. You who have never tried the experiment, go and do so, and if you fail let us know of it through the Rural American.

Gayhead, N. Y. T. V. WILLIAMS.

Close of the Fiscal Year—The Frankfort Banks.

THE FARMERS' BANK.—By reference to the statement of the condition of the Farmers' Bank and its branches, given elsewhere, it will be seen that the directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and that there is still left a healthy surplus with which to begin the new fiscal year. This exhibit is matter of congratulation to the friends of this important corporation, and speaks well for the financial skill of its officers.

BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.—We learn that on Monday last several changes and additions were made in the officers of this excellent institution. Dr. Hugh Rodman was elected president for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen elected directors: A. W. Dudley, Landon A. Thomas, James W. Tate, General D. W. Lindsay, George B. Macklin, Capt. H. I. Todd. We are also gratified to learn that Col. E. H. Taylor resumes his position as cashier, while Robert Taylor, Esq., who has been discharging the duties of that office for a year or more past, returns to his old place as teller. We have no official statement of the affairs of the bank, but learn they are in a highly satisfactory condition.

DEPOSIT BANK.—We learn, unofficially, that this bank has declared a dividend of five per cent.—[Frankfort Yeoman.

☞ The New York Herald's interviewer has been doing up President Pierce: "It appears that he is not satisfied with the reconstruction doings of Congress—that he thinks we are getting on too slowly towards specie payments; that he inclines to the diplomacy of Reverdy Johnson on the Alabama claims; that he thinks we are not prepared for a war with England; that he cannot understand the anti-filibustering activity of the administration in regard to Cuba, and that he has no faith in the woman's rights movement. He has nothing to say about his successors in the White House."

☞ A belle of Agra, India, is in full dress when swathed in two shawls, with thirty bracelets, fourteen pairs of earrings, seven necklaces, one nose pendant, and a seal ring on each thumb.

☞ Miss Ida Lewis, the Newport heroine, is soon to be married.

MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

Her Beauty, Meeting with Louis XIV, Influence, Rivals, Court life and Death.

[From St. Paul's Magazine.]

If one could create an expurgated edition of history, one might put Madame de Pompadour out of sight; but alas! the eighteenth century, and even the French Revolution, cannot be understood without taking her into consideration. She was possessed of greater power in Europe than any woman of modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Elizabeth of England, and Catharine of Russia. She was the Sultana of France for twenty years, with the Sultan in leading-strings. Therefore history, with a blush, is obliged to chronicle the doings of the Pompadour.

Destiny seems to have marked her out from her cradle and educated her for the sultana form of existence. She was, as is well known, originally a Mademoiselle Poisson by birth, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson.

HER PARENTS.

Her mother was beautiful, but depraved. Her nominal father, M. Poisson, was the son of a peasant. M. Poisson became chief clerk of the famous speculators—the brothers Paris Daverney—who, as contractors for the army, had accounts with the French War Office which were found fraudulent. M. Poisson was fixed upon as the chief culprit, and condemned to be hung, a fate which he escaped by flight, and he was hung only in effigy, and lived to get his pardon by intercession with the authorities. He was a cynical, intemperate, vulgar person, who would naturally never have attracted the notice of posterity but for the notoriety of his nominal daughter. She took care to keep him as far away from Versailles as possible; where, however, he would come sometimes, and put her elegance to the blush. On such occasions, however, she always treated him with respect, and moreover, she paid his debts, gave him one estate, and got him another.

He took little notice of Jeanne Antoinette, however, till her strange fortune was made; but left her, and his wife, and a boy who bore his name, and became the Marquis de Marigny, to the charge of M. le Normant de Tournehem. The veritable father of Jeanne Antoinette, a rich fermier-general, who took every pains, and spared no expense, in educating the little Poisson—for Jeanne Antoinette was one of the most graceful and charming of blonde-haired children, and already full of intelligence, wit and vivacity.

HER BEAUTY.

How beautiful she was may still be seen in her portrait by Latour, Boucher and others. She was tall, voluptuously and finely made, with the whitest and smoothest of skins; her eyes were brown and brilliant; her teeth were white and small; her arms round and perfect; her hands beautiful and fine; her blonde hair, which she wore only half disguised with powder, rippled beyond her white temples in the freshest of little waves; and her small mouth was closed with delicate lips, which had an infinitive cherry-like freshness and fullness, till they became pale and withered with the convulsive bitings which the never-ending affronts and agitations of her Versailles life produced. Her enemies, male and female, at Versailles, in later days, watched the daily withering of these lips and the gradual emaciation of the round lines of her once blooming cheek and found comfort. We must add to these charms of person her taste for dress and for elegance of all kinds, which were exquisite for the time. In matters of this nature she was accepted as sole arbitress, for no porcelain vase, no sedan chair, no pen, no slipper, nothing noticeable in dress or furniture comes down from those days without speaking of the Pompadour.

HER HUSBAND.

Such charms at nineteen were sufficient to turn the head of the nephew of M. de Tournehem, M. le Normant d'Etiolles, and he wanted to marry her; but his parents held the immoral reputation of the Poisson couple in such loathing, that they refused to hear of the match. Nevertheless their scruples were overcome, as such scruples are too often overcome by money. M. de Tournehem was very rich, and offered to settle half his property at once to the young couple, and to settle the other half on them, and the marriage was made.

Her husband was not handsome, but he was passionately devoted to her, and was an upright, honorable man. She had a fine town house, and a splendid country house at Etiolles, near Corbeil. Diplomatists and men of letters crowded to her salons. She was feted and incensed without a thought of self-interest in those days by such men as Voltaire, Montesquieu, Fontenelle, Bernis and Maupertuis. During the three or four years that she lived with her husband she had two children; one of them died, indeed, an infant, but the other, a daughter, was full of grace and promise. On all this her ambitious spirit looked with contempt. Without a thought for the man she had married, she was scheming to break up forever his life of domestic prosperity and happiness, and to deliver him over to the loves of opera girls, while she herself should mount to a throne of illicit glory—where her soul should be devoured by daily and hourly jealousy, anguish, fear and despair, and be subject to never-ending horrible agitations, to agonizing tensions and clenchings of the nerves, to devouring of the lips and convulsions of the heart—all in the presence of malignant, envious and triumphant eyes.

MEETING THE KING.

She began to play for her stake very soon after her marriage. As often as the French king went to hunt in the forest of Senart, near Corbeil, he was sure to be met by a ravishing creature, either on horseback or in a pony carriage, dressed in the most fairy-like fantasies of blue and rose hunting dresses. But those were the passionate times of the royal favor of Madame de Chateauroux, with whom Louis was then too deeply engrossed to allow him to take much notice of the devices of Madame d'Etiolles. However, Madame d'Etiolles' little stratagems were not unnoticed by the Chateauroux, for one evening, in her apartments, when the Duchess de Chevreuse asked the king if he had seen la petite d'Etiolles, Madame de Chateauroux walked up to her and stamped with her red heel so fiercely on Madame de Chevreuse's foot that the poor duchess fell down in a faint; and shortly after, at the motion of Madame de Chateauroux, notice was sent to la petite d'Etiolles that she had better desist from appearing at the king's hunting parties at all.

Destiny, however, removed the superb Chateauroux, with her haughty graces, and domineering airs, out of the way of Madame d'Etiolles. The Duchess died the tragic death we all know of in the Rue de Bac, just as she had arrived at the very zenith of her ambition.

And not long after, at the masquerade opera ball, in Paris, a lady in a blue domino excited the curiosity of the king, with witty and caustic speeches, and when pressed to unmask, showed him the sprightly features of the lady of the forest of Senart. She withdrew at once, however, into a circle of friends, contriving to let fall her handkerchief, which the king picked up and threw after her. Madame d'Etiolles happened—destiny again—to have a relative in the palace, one Binet, in the very handy situation of valet de chambre to the king, and through Binet's mediation, Madame d'Etiolles became very shortly lodged in the Palace of Versailles, in the very apartment of Madame de Mailly, the enthusiastic admirer of her harpsichord performances, and was supping with the king, and the Duchesse de Lauraguais, the Marquise de Bellefonds, the Ducs of Ayen, Richelieu, and Boufflers, in the little cabinets.

A DESERTED HUSBAND.

Before, however, Madame d'Etiolles had effected her purpose of getting lodged in Versailles as titled mistress, there was a preliminary period of seduction and negotiation, during which she had got her husband invited away into the country, to the house of a M. de Savalette. When the poor man was about to return to Paris, his uncle, M. de Tournehem, came and found him, and broke the news to him that his wife was now the mistress of the king. At this M. d'Etiolles fell down in a faint. As soon as he returned to his senses, his desperation was so great that it was feared that he would commit suicide. For some time all weapons were taken out of his way, and the inconsolable husband at last, after vainly threatening to go to Versailles and tear her away out of the arms of the king, wrote her a suppliant letter, begging her to return, with all the energy of affection and despair. Madame de Pompadour, whose heart must have been made of rock-crystal, had the brutality to show this letter to the king; but Louis XV. disappointed her by saying cooly, "Madame, you have a husband of excellent principles." Nevertheless, it was thought advisable to remove M. d'Etiolles from Paris, which it was easy to do, since he was a fermier-general, and provincial employment in the south was given him. After being seriously ill with grief, he ultimately succeeded in entirely curing himself of all love for a heartless woman, and in a year and a half he returned to Paris. Madame de Pompadour had been a wife to him about four years. Of their two children, the son died in infancy, and the daughter lived only to the age of eleven. Madame de Pompadour had taken the precaution of having a separation deed drawn out at the Chatelet, on the 15th of June, 1745, immediately after her instalment in the chateau of Versailles.

HER INFLUENCE ON LOUIS.

Not, perhaps, in all history can be found an example of such a domination as that which Madame de Pompadour established over Louis XV. He was really her superior in knowledge of affairs and of men, and in capacity, for Louis XV. was by no means an ordinary man. He had great talents, and was capable of energy in emergencies. What, then, was the secret of Madame de Pompadour's power over him? It was this: He was governed by his indolence, his ennui, and his sensuality; and she undertook to govern these. If he was her superior in capacity, she was his superior in will, and he was only too happy to give up to a mistress the power he never would have confided to a minister. But, to make her hold on him more secure, she had studied his character, and to humor his weakness to a degree which has never, perhaps, been surpassed. All her energies, all her quickness of perception, were watchful day and night to keep him in her bonds, and to this she sacrificed every dignity and delicacy of woman. For it was not only for the king that she had to play daily and nightly the parts of Circe and of Scheherazade. She had to defend herself day by day against the contrivances of her enemies, who were incessantly scheming to force a new mistress on the king. Many, and painful, and long were the agonies she had to endure on this score. Not that there was one pang of jealousy mixed up with such agonies! They were the mere convulsions of ambition on the brink of destruction.

HER RIVALS.

The beautiful Madame de Coislin gave her many a bitter hour; but her most dangerous rival was the Duchesse de Choiseul Romanest—who, indeed, extracted from Louis a promise that the Pompadour should be dismissed. But Madame de Choiseul Romanest was betrayed by her own cousin, M. de Stanville, afterwards the Duc de Choiseul; for which service the Pompadour took charge of his advancement, and ultimately made him Prime Minister. After incalculable pangs and fears of this kind, Madame de Pompadour devised the most ignoble system for attaching the king to her, which it ever entered into the head of a woman to adopt towards a lover. Conscious that the king's passion for herself had faded away, and that she was in no position to recall it, she determined to provide herself with other mistresses for the king, but mistresses from whom she would have nothing to fear. A great lady might become a rival, and oust her from her place; but she took care that the small houses of the Parc aux Cerfs should not have for inmates any dangerous rivals. Yet still the Pompadour had to be on her guard. Even here a too-fascinating creature, younger than herself, and of superior beauty, might step in. And, though she was thus defended, the ladies of the court were still dangerous to her.

AMUSING THE KING.

The king, indeed, with the exception of the time he gave to hunting, and his visits to the Parc aux Cerfs, passed nearly his whole life with his sultana. He went into her apartments early in the morning, was present at her toilette, remained with her till the hour of mass, came back with her after chapel, then took soup or cutlet with her, and did not withdraw till six in the evening. On hunting days he went away, of course, but he supped with her. All Madame de Pompadour's talents of conversation, and all the devices of an inventive mind, were put in action to amuse her sultan; all the tittle-tattle of Paris and Versailles, all the scandal of the times, came rippling from her fluent tongue into the ears of a king who was the greatest conceivable lover of gossip, and most curious of every small detail of private life—one of whose greatest pleasures, indeed, was the perusal of private letters, selected and unsealed for him in the cabinet noir of the Paris post-office. The king, as is well known, was so much at a loss for occupation, that at one period of life he took to needle-work and tapestry, at another to wood-turning with a lathe; and at Madame Pompadour's, when he had nothing better to do, he would have a delinquent domestic of his mistress's household called up before him for cross-examination, and on one occasion he cross-questioned a footman for two hours, who was accused of having stolen some lace. After talk and scandal, the marquise fell back on her musical accomplishments, and, with that perfect grace she possessed, sang and played to the king on various instruments. She had especially the tact of applying herself to the royal humor, of being gay when he was gay, and being serious when he was serious.

THEATRICALS.

Madame de Pompadour had barely been mistress of the king for two years when she began, like Madame de Maintenon with Louis XIV., to despair of her resources for amusing an unamusable king, and called in the theater to her assistance. She remembered the successes which she had achieved on the stage at Etiolles, and she proposed to establish and succeeded in establishing the theatre in the chateau, known as the "Theater des Petits Cabinets." To obtain a place among the audience, was one of the great objects of ambition at Versailles. The owners of the greatest names were refused, and the Marechal Duc de Noailles, in consequence of a refusal, retired for some time in disgust from Versailles. Naturally, therefore, the honor of playing in the troupe was still more solicited. A certain Marquis de V——— gave an important place to a dependent of Madame de Pompadour, on the sole condition that he should play the part of exempt de police in one of Moliere's pieces. [illegible] played, not only in farces, vaudevilles, pastorales, &c., but in high comedy; and finally a tragedy of Voltaire's, "Alzire," was triumphantly performed.

At the inauguration of this theater, Madame de Pompadour not only sang and played in several parts, but encountered audaciously the perils of the ballet.

The cost of this theater was something frightful! In one year the accounts of the Duc de la Vrilliere reached 230,203 livres. The king—who, after the first novelty had worn of, often yawned horribly at these performances—at last suppressed the theater at Versailles, and it was transported to the chateau of the marquise at Bellevue.

THE FADED FAVORITE

became so ill at last that she was a pitiable object. All the fine lines of her form, the childlike roundness and softness of her limbs, the infantine freshness of her features had passed away. She was a mere skeleton—all elbows, and shoulder-blades, and collar-bones; and her smooth, pure cheek and forehead were channeled by care, fatigue, and pain, with hideous wrinkles, which she tried to conceal with a thick crust of artificial white and red. All that remained of her old beauty was to be found in her brown eyes, which grew larger and more brilliant with the decay of her person and the emaciation. Alarming symptoms followed close on each other with increasing gravity. The palpitation of the heart became so violent that she had fits of suffocation, till at last her energetic will could no longer support her enfeebled, diseased form, and on a visit to Choisy she was obliged to give way and take to her bed. Louis XV., to do him justice, did not show himself unfeeling as long as she lived. On the contrary, he paid her every attention, and consulted her on public affairs up to the last; and, after he had left Choisy for Versailles, the duty of the first gentlemen of the chamber was to bring him news of the health of the dying favorite. It was only after she was dead that he made the unfeeling speech which has been recorded of him; and, bad as the man was, it is clear he often said worse things than he meant out of sheer cynical bravado.

DEATH.

The doctors who were called in gave her a slight respite, during which stage of amelioration she was brought to her apartment at Versailles; but everybody and, with others, she herself knew that her case was hopeless. She met death with great courage, regarding it after all a deliverance from a life which it was impossible to continue; while her presence of mind and her head for business never failed her up to the last. She received her friends graciously as long as she had breath; and made one of them a present of a gold snuff-box, engraved with verses she had composed a day or two before. On the morning of her death, being warned of her approaching end, she read over her long will and codicils attentively, and dictated a fresh codicil with a number of additional legacies to friends. She had named the Prince de Soubise, her unfortunate General in the Seven Years' War and closest male friend of twenty years' standing, her executor. After this she had herself dressed, had some rouge put on her cheeks, and prepared to receive death as she would have received the king.

THE GRAVE.

The body of the worn-out favorite was deposited in a vault at the church of the Capuchins, in the Place Vendome, which she had purchased from the great family De la Tremouille, where she had then lived, to have herself buried alive if the king should leave her. She had already deposited there her mother and her daughter; and, as the Princess de Talmont said, the great bones of the La Tremouille family must have been astonished at finding themselves in company with the fish-bones—*les arêtes*—of the Poissons. Many pretty epitaphs were made for her, of course, and some, indeed, of a character not presentable in the present day, notwithstanding their drapery in Latin hexameters.

THE ASYLUM CASE.

An Adverse View of Dr. Chipley's Administration.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

An article entitled "Eastern Lunatic Asylum," published in the last issue of your paper, contains errors which I conceive it to be my duty to correct; and for that purpose I hope you will give this statement a place in your columns.

In April last, by communication, a copy of which was handed to Dr. Chipley, I informed the Board that I had been retained to investigate the charges, which were of current circulation, with regard to the management of the Asylum, for the purpose of submitting the result of my labors to them, and expressed the hope that it might lead to a full and thorough examination. I did not propose to submit evidence against Dr. Chipley, upon which he should be convicted or acquitted, but merely to file information sufficient to induce the Board, who alone could command the requisite facilities, to investigate the matter. Nothing more was contemplated, and nothing less could be inferred from the communication. On or about the fifteenth of last May, after having revised and retained such matter as I believed would stand the test of cross-examination, and be sustained by numerous witnesses, I submitted the information, most of which had been sworn to before Judge Graves, and with it the following document:

"*To the Board of Managers, &c.:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith lay before you the affidavits of sundry witnesses, each and all of whom are willing to appear before your honorable body and be examined as to the matter therein contained. For corroborating testimony they refer you to the employes, from the assistant physician down. Also to Mr. Halliday, former steward; Mrs. Yates, former assistant matron; Miss Little, who was an attendant, and many others. Except those who preceded them, the present employes are the only persons who can give information concerning the conduct of affairs of the institution. I therefore hope you will deem it proper to give them some assurance that their interests will not be compromised, by speaking freely before you of such things as have passed under their observation. For otherwise being cognizant of the fact that the Superintendent has arbitrarily exercised all authority, even that specifically conferred on other officers, they would regard it as hazardous to testify as to his conduct; and the evidence would necessarily be meagre and unsatisfactory.

PHIL. P. JOHNSTON, Att'y.

LEXINGTON, May 14, 1869.

My belief was that the evidence before the Board was of sufficient character to lead to an impeachment of the officer under their control. In this, as in all cases of impeachment or indictment, the testimony was necessarily *ex parte*, and, if sufficient to establish reasonable grounds for the trial of the accused, then the Board was expected to announce the fact. Upon the trial such as we had a right to expect, and as I was induced by the Board to believe would be awarded, the introduction of testimony was to be governed by legal rules, and both prosecutor and the accused were to have a right to cross-examine the witnesses of the opposite side. Instead of proceeding thus regularly to an investigation, and summoning witnesses both for and against the accused before the Board, they permitted Dr. Chipley to rebut the information by the *ex parte* testimony of witnesses selected from his employes, and over whom he had absolute authority. The Board must have been aware, with two able legal gentlemen upon it, that this proceeding was, to say the least, certainly novel in its character.

We asked for a new trial, and the affidavits submitted by us were only to give reasonable color to our right to demand investigation. Neither these nor the affidavits filed by Dr. Chipley were in the nature of legal evidence, such as could be read on trial, and the action of the Board in acquitting him upon the charges preferred has been without a particle of admissible testimony before them.

When I heard that the Superintendent had selected from his employes persons to give affidavits in his behalf, no one being present when they were given but himself, his attorney, his notary, (Mr. H. C. Stewart), and his witnesses, I prepared the following exceptions and handed them to the Board, at a full meeting, and before the reading of the above mentioned affidavits:

EXCEPTIONS.

Board Managers, &c.:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully ask leave to except to the reading of all affidavits made by employes of the asylum, other than those of the assistant physicians, taken by or on behalf of Dr. Chipley, on the ground that at the time they were taken the affiants were under his authority and control; that he could discharge or advance them at will; that they were influenced by the fear of punishment if they made statements unfavorable to him, and by the hope of reward, if their statements resulted in his retention.

I further except to the action of the superintendent in taking the affidavits of those subject to his control as an improper use of his authority, calculated to defeat the ends of justice.

PHIL. P. JOHNSON, Attorney.

It was my opinion that the board alone could properly command the evidence of the employees, and that even they could not hope to procure it unbiassed without giving them a guarantee of protection.

In conclusion, I repeat that placing before the board sworn information was designed as an initiary step to show the necessity for an investigation; that, all who have read the charges agree, was overwhelmingly accomplished. How the verdict announced was arrived at is a mystery to me; but I can state, beyond a question, that it was not the result of a thorough investigation, and am certain that no member of the board will claim that it was.

PHIL. P. JOHNSTON.

INDIANA.

The State Board of Equalization was in session at Indianapolis on Wednesday. The following is from the Indianapolis Sentinel:

The committee appointed to ascertain the authority of the board to equalize the various railroad appraisements reported as follows: The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the question of the powers and duties of this board in the matter of equalizing the valuations of the various railroads, would respectfully report that we have examined this question with much care before and since assigned to this duty, and are of opinion that the jurisdiction of the board only extends to such cases as are brought here by appeal, and is limited to granting or denying [illegible].

We have examined also, as part of our duty aforesaid, the Board's powers to reduce the aggregate of the railroad appraisements within the State, and are well convinced, that the rule, so imperative in regard to appraisement of real property, requiring that the aggregate value under no circumstances shall not be reduced, does not apply to railroad appraisements.

We desire to say, further, that from a brief examination gross irregularities exist in the various appraisements, and special injustice as compared to real property.

We would therefore suggest that before adjournment the board, in its official capacity, give expression to their views in some way, so as to induce the Legislature to extend the duties and better define the powers of this organization in matters above referred to.

CHAS. T. WOOLFOLK.
WILLIAM NEAL.
A. C. THOMPSON.

Which, on motion, was received and concurred in.

On motion, the matter of the appraisement of the various railroads in the State and the appeals therefrom be made the special order for Friday, July 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion, Messrs. Thompson, Castater, and Bisch were appointed a committee to examine and report the appraisements of the various railroads, and of those who had filed with the Auditor of State their appeals from the appraisements made.

Wabash College is out of debt, has cash in hand to erect a new wing to the main building, and has its presidency and all its professorships permanently endowed. This is a healthy condition.

The Methodist majority for lay representation is 27,381, so far.

JACKSON.

The wheat harvest will probably be ended by to-morrow evening. We have heard reports from every portion of the county, and all give glowing accounts of the yield. The wheat crop of Jackson county this year is double that obtained last year, and has not been equaled for several years.

The prospect for a fair corn crop is now good, notwithstanding it was so much retarded by the heavy rains during the month of June. The yield of fruits and vegetables will be very good, and altogether the agricultural interests in this section are looking up.—[Seymour Democrat, 8th.

VIGO.

We are informed that our well-known citizen James M. Tolbert has not been seen for more than a week, and fears are entertained by his family that he has committed suicide. He had been talking of self-destruction several days previous to his disappearance.—[Terre Haute Express.

BOONE.

The Crawfordsville Review says the "most exemplary" Rev. in that city came near beating his horse to death a few days since, while in a towering passion. The noble quadruped was rescued from the other brute by the timely interference of the neighbors.

TIPPECANOE.

The indications are that the grain harvest will be exceedingly abundant in this vicinity despite the gloomy forebodings excited by the heavy and inopportune June rains. The yield will be very plentiful. Corn, however, on the thrice overflowed "bottoms," at least, is a gone-up institution. Where the water reached it this time it appears to be completely killed out. The farmers are almost disheartened, and would be quite ready to give up the ghost, but that the abundant wheat harvest will more than compensate for all deficiencies. It is barely possible that an indifferent crop may be raised on the highlands, but a first-rate, hard, firm quality of grain is out of the question.—[Lafayette Journal, 8th.

Mr. Isaac Gipson, of Sugar Creek township, has presented us with a giant stalk of wheat, measuring six feet and one inch in length. The head is remarkably large, there being eleven "mashes," each containing three grains. Mr. Gipson said this was a fair sample of the wheat on his farm, and that he expected to reap his harvest sometime this week.—[Lafayette Dispatch, 7th.

KOSCIUSKO.

A woman, named Ohline Liberger, who has been stopping at the Kirtley House, in Warsaw, for ten days past, was found dead in her room at tea-time, on the evening of July 6. She was thirty years of age, and a daughter of Simon Chandler, of Bucyrus, Ohio. She and her husband, Porter Liberger, separated some time ago. She came here in search of employment of some kind, by which she could support herself and boy. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death caused by convulsions, aided by tight lacing.

MARION.

The tax paid on tobacco manufactured and sold in this city during the month of June was $7,096 73.

The revenue collections in this district for June amounted to $49,454 10.

The whisky dealers of this district paid $26,784 05 tax for the month of June.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks and Hon. J. E. McDonald leave on Monday for San Francisco, over the Pacific Railroad.—[Indianapolis Journal, 8th.

☞ The Pall Mall Gazette says that the extraordinary rapidity with which iron-clad after iron-clad has been built and launched in the Prussian ports, and the scarcely disguised pretensions of the Prussian Government to the supremacy of the Baltic sea, have created no little jealousy and anxiety in Russia. Last year, at the suggestion of Count Bismarck, the Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and maneuvred together during the summer months; but a proposal to renew the same exercises this year has met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has caused much sensation in Russian naval circles, the general impression being that the Government is aware of the present superiority of the Prussian navy and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbor.

☞ Miss Carrie Louise Kellogg left New York on Wednesday last for the White Mountains. Miss Kellogg will take her departure at an early day for Europe; but it is whispered that before doing so she will give a farewell semi-operatic representation at the Academy of Music, appearing as Ophelia in the fourth act of Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet," that is to say, the part of the piece in which Mlle. Nilsson achieved her most notable triumph.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To get your JOB PRINTING done is at the Courier-Journal Job Rooms. A large and splendid assortment of card and bill-head stock just received.

A GOOD BUSINESS CARD

For $3 50 per 1,000 by Lots of 5,000 and over; Usual Price, [illegible].

BILL-HEADS

At $9 and $10 per Ream; Usual Price $15 and $18.

Also every description of poster, programme, circular, [illegible] and store posters, [illegible] &c., at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Office in second story Courier-Journal Building. je26 dim-isp

Premium Buckeye Mower

AT the great trial of Reapers and Mowers held near this city last week the

Buckeye Mower

Was Awarded the Grand Gold Medal

Over fourteen other Mowers. We have a few more of them left. Call and see them at our store.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
jy9 d3 No. 96 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

DR. HUNTER

Is still treating all private diseases, nervous debility, [illegible] Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. je21-isp

FRESH TURNIPSEED

5,000 Pounds Turnip Seed, assorted kinds, now in store, which we are selling at lowest prices for cash.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
je17 d3m-isp LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 8.

Judge George A. Bicknell has been elected to a professorship in the State University at Bloomington, with a salary of $1,500.

A rich assault and battery case is on the tapis, in which a number of ladies figure conspicuously.

Harris alias Miller, the alleged kleptomaniac, has been discharged from custody on the evidence of his father and two brothers from Shelbyville, Illinois.

Rev. W. C. Anderson has resigned the pastorage of the First Presbyterian church, in consequence of ill health, and intends a tour to Kansas.

Mayor Hart had eight cases of assault and battery before him yesterday, in six the fines and costs amounting in total to $32 50. The other two were dismissed.

The case of Thomas P. Moore, charged with murder, was continued on application from the State until Saturday. Peter Carnes' case also, in the Criminal Court, was yesterday continued until Tuesday next.

On Wednesday night James Alberson went to the house of his brother-in-law in Edwardsville, named Johnson, and whipped the whole family, after which he took possession of a child of his which he had intrusted to their care. [illegible] was caused from the fact that his brother-in-law and wife had the child christened in the Catholic church.

There is some prospect of the Farrabee station horror being fathomed. Some goods have been found upon the premises of a certain individual, that it is claimed were taken from Smith & Walsh's store. It is further stated that, on the morning after the occurrence referred to, the suspected party suddenly took to his bed, giving it out that he had been thrown from his horse on the previous evening. [illegible] and it is not unlikely that the man upon whom suspicion lays will be arrested soon.

Yesterday afternoon a little son of Mr. W. H. Lewis, Secretary of the L., N A & C. R R., two years of age, fell out of the second story window of Mr. Lewis' residence on Upper Market street, near Eleventh, and narrowly escaped being killed. The little fellow was playing with the blinds, and, losing his balance, fell out on a brick pavement below. The fall bruised his body and raised a lump on the right side of his forehead about the size of a hen's egg. Dr. Sloan was called to attend the child, but could find no evidence of serious injury.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 8.

A shooting affray barely missed occurrence on the ferry boat a short while after noon yesterday.

Dr. John Carney, of Charlestown, has moved to Jeffersonville and established his office on Market street, between Spring and Wall.

Captain Kouns' large side-wheel boat, now being built in Barmore's ship-yard, is to be launched on Saturday. The boat will be announced in the river column to-morrow.

Officer Gherley yesterday arrested a soldier on Spring street who had rammed too much Robertson county down his throat, and lodged him in the city jail to await the pleasure of Judge Mathews this morning.

Deputy County Clerk W. B. Goodwyn on Wednesday issued marriage licenses to the following named parties: Jacob N. Milton to Mary N. McCullough and John Smith to Anna Hobbs. Justice French married the first couple on Wednesday evening.

The body of the little boy who was drowned on Tuesday was found floating among some rafts below Howard's ship-yard yesterday, about 1½ o'clock. Dr. G. W. Lewman, County Coroner, summoned a jury, which sat upon the remains of the deceased, and returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The mother of the boy has required medical attendance in consequence of the shock upon her nervous system. It was feared she would go crazy, but yesterday her symptoms indicated a recovery.

The latest wonder in Jeffersonville spiritualism is the furnishing of money for shows and buggy riding by spirits to mortals. The people of Jeffersonville, generally, knew Mr. Bud Morgan, deceased, several years ago, during his mortality. It is his shadow that has given some of the strangest spiritual manifestations that baffled the detective skill of the most sceptical. Bud, as he is familiarly called by Mr. Ephraim Keigwin and family, makes his headquarters at the residence of Mr. Keigwin, and, it is alleged, that he is daily and almost hourly engaged in conversation with the different members of the family, who converse with him as freely and familiarly as if he were in the flesh. One evening Bud would not talk, when one of the male members said to him: "You are a dogoned mean fellow; I wish I had a brick; I would hit you on the head with it." Mr. Keigwin states that he frequently comes and asks the family if they will go a riding or to the show. Yesterday Bud said: "Ben, let's go to Noyes' circus this afternoon." "I will, Bud, if you get the money," was the reply. Bud went off and soon returned with a dollar to pay for the mortals (Mr. K. and wife), saying that as he was a spirit he could pass in. The above was told on Spring street yesterday to several gentlemen, who, of course, were incredulous. Mr. Keigwin stated at the time that he could deposit either of the banks to leave their safes unlocked and give Bud permission to take as much as he wants. Bud states that he won't steal, but only takes money by permission of the owner.

GOOD MANNERS.

A Lesson in Courtesy and Journalism.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The generous praises given to Henry J. Raymond since his death seem to indicate, in some of their specific ascriptions, a better appreciation of the rare virtue of good manners in journalism than is generally supposed to exist in the American people. We say better than is generally supposed, because bad manners in journalism do not seem to be any impediment to success, nor to injure a journal in general estimation.

The control of a public journal is a means of showing bad manners without such consequences as come in the way of social contempt and other more positive effects when personally displayed; and therefore such control is a license which an ill-bred person is very apt to exhibit himself in. It has to be confessed that good manners are not the rule in American journalism. Dickens' savage condemnation of American journalists was too sweeping, but there was too much truth in it; and the assurance tendered him by one of them at the famous press banquet to him, that it fell quite short of the truth, was probably true to such an extent as the speaker could speak by authority.

The manners of Mr. Raymond's paper were exceptionally good. Its tone was dignified, and its language did not exceed the proprieties of public criticism. It did not run to insulting epithets. It did not practice giving the lie direct. It did not nickname rival editors, nor drag them and their personal affairs into his paper, to scandalize them, in order to injure their party or cause. It did not abuse or ridicule unoffending private persons for no other reasons than to gratify a malicious disposition, and because the control of a public journal gives the means of such indulgences with impunity. So far as appears, he regarded himself as under the same obligations in the conduct of his journal that an honorable man feels in his personal intercourse and his personal manners. And this is by no means the rule among editors. It was particularly in contrast with the habits and prevailing tone of New York city journalism. And journals that practice all this stand fair in the community, and their editors will be well spoken of when they die. But the universal good report of Mr. Raymond for this quality is an encouragement to decency of manners in journalism, and a reminder that, although editorial personalities may have their admirers, just as dog fights and cock fights will draw a crowd, and although a coarse and insulting epithet bestowed upon a political or editorial opponent may suit the heated temper of the time, yet the impression remains upon the character of the journal after the temper has subsided, and that, after all, decency, good manners and gentlemanly conduct in journalism do take hold upon the substantial sentiment of the country, and at least do leave a sweet savor upon the name after death.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Payments always to be made in advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and [illegible]

[illegible] GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A cheese factory is talked of in Shelby county.

The Fourth was patriotically and religiously celebrated in Shelbyville last Saturday.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist reaches us this week with its twice entirely gutted of printers' ink.

Sales of tobacco amounted to 21 hhds in Paducah Saturday. Prices from $6 to $12. Receipts continue large.

A. G. Roberts, Esq., of Shelby, has a pig, 5 months old, that weighs 250 lbs. It is a thoroughbred Berkshire.

Burglars broke into the house of Mr. J. D. Hope, of Shelby county, last week, and succeeded in decamping with $40.

The editor of the Frankfort Yeoman has been feasting on some home-raised roasting ears, and jubilates accordingly.

Judge Boone convenes his court in Paducah on Monday next. It will probably sit four or five weeks. There is a pretty heavy docket.

The contract for building a bridge over Benson creek at its mouth, near Frankfort, has been let to James M. Wakefield, and the work is in progress.

Paris, Bourbon county, claims to have the largest Good Templar Lodge in the State. It has also a lodge of "Sons and Daughters of Temperance."

Quite a number of prominent Southerners are spending the summer in Paris, among whom are two Miss Mitchells, of Vicksburg, nieces of Jefferson Davis.

We regret to learn that the Owingsville Inquirer has proved a failure owing to the want of proper appreciation on the part of its Bath county people. The proprietors were compelled to sell their entire establishment for $100.

James Garrard, of Frankfort, son of the deceased State Treasurer, has been elected clerk of the Deposit Bank of Paris. Mr. Ed. Rankin, who gives way to Mr. Garrard, goes into the Northern Bank as teller, with a salary of $1,500.

An effort to organize a lodge of Good Templars in Crittenden has resulted in a signal failure. On the evening set apart for that purpose only eight persons put in an appearance. A grand whisky fair will soon be held in that place.

A worm, about half an inch in length and with a striped body, is at work in the corn fields of Fayette county. It enters the stalk either at the top or bottom and bores its way entirely through, killing the stalk in every instance.

Dr. Thomas F. Keller, who occupied a high position as surgeon in the Confederate army, has recently removed from Arkansas to North Middletown, Bourbon county. Ill health and a fondness for his "Old Kentucky Home" brought about the change.

The Paris Kentuckian regrets to know that the health of Elder [illegible] of the Christian church in that city [illegible] to require him to withdraw from the active duties of his position for a month or two. He will visit Olympian Springs during that time for the benefit of the chalybeate water.

The Sentinel says: "A committee of scientific men from Harvard College, and other institutions in the East, will visit Shelbyville, in August, for the purpose of taking observations of the sun's eclipse. Shelbyville lies in the path of the total eclipse, and the fine telescope of Shelby College—the third in size and power in the United States—will be made available for the occasion."

There have been some difficulties between Thomas Dillion and parties of Paris, and others of Leesburg. Last week Dillion says he was gathering bluegrass near Newton, and understanding that a party intended to intercept him before his arrival in Paris, he went to town by another road, armed himself, and met the party at the Georgetown bridge. All retreated save James Wells, whom he disarmed and brought to town. Wells was released to appear before court, but turned up missing.

The venerable Elder, Thos. P. Dudley, preached last Sunday at Wm. Scott's, in Montgomery, to the largest crowd he said he had met in a private residence for 50 years. There were five of the congregation over 80 years of age, and five soldiers of the war of 1812 met there. Among them Gen. [illegible] Williams, 86 years of age, Hon. Harry Daniel, aged 88 years, and Mr. Dudley, the minister. The Hon. Harry, says the Paris Kentuckian, looks as game as he did years ago, when he thundered in the halls of Congress or on the stump.

Mr. Rank, of Centerville, brought to the office of the Paris Kentuckian, on Monday, a bird which was caught some time ago in Scott county. It is a stranger to this region, and possibly escaped from some traveling collection. It resembles some of the European members of the coot tribe, and is what is commonly known in the British Isles as a water-hen. It is purple in color, has a red pointed bill with pale green tip, long green legs with a circle of red at the thighs, short wings and tail, and is something larger in the body than a wild pigeon.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Heavy rains in the vicinity of Little Rock, Ark.

The mumps and whooping cough are prevalent throughout Ouachita parish, La.

The orphans' picnic, at the fair grounds, near St. Louis the other day, realized $6,000.

After five months of matrimony, Thos. Boyd, a St. Louis salesman, desires a divorce from his unfaithful wife.

A fire in Wittsburg, Arkansas, a few days since, destroyed the new courthouse, church, Masonic Hall, and public library.

The oldest inhabitant does not remember any one year when there was as much building done in Natchez as within the past twelve months.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a freight train near McGee's station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the other day.

Powell, who attempted to kill Mr. Shelton, of the Memphis Ledger, has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000, to answer before the grand jury.

The St. Louis Police Court docket Tuesday contained two hundred and fifty-five city and seven State cases, the largest docket in the history of the court.

On dit—that an excursion party, composed of a large number of young ladies and gentlemen of Memphis, will leave in a week or two for Mammoth Cave.

A white employe of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, at work at Jones' station, near Memphis, was struck by lightning Monday evening and instantly killed.

Capt. Thompson, the Memphis balloonist, is not satisfied with his trip, or the way in which Prof. Brooks "excursioned" it, and is going to make a trip without the Professor.

Ex-President Johnson spoke at Greenville, Tenn., on Monday, to about 3,000 people, from all parts of upper East Tennessee. Nothing occurred to mar the peace of the occasion.

A few days since Mr. Coubourn, residing near Bolivar, Tennessee, killed a rattlesnake measuring seven feet two inches in length, and fourteen inches in girth. It had fourteen rattles and a button.

Rev. John Long, of Thomasville, N. C., was attacked with apoplexy while preaching in Atlanta last Sunday night, and was taken from the pulpit in a speechless condition. He died the following morning.

The Mississippi House, at the Mississippi and Tennessee depot, in Memphis, was set on fire in two places Monday morning about 4 o'clock. The fire was checked before serious damage was done.

Died, at the Sulphur Springs, near Alexandria, La., on the 25th of June, 1869, Mr. George H. Finnie, aged 36 years, a native of Louisville, Ky., for many years a resident of Louisiana, and well known on the river as an engineer.

The evidence against Turner, the negro postmaster at Macon, Ga., charged with passing counterfeit money, which he had stolen, is represented to be of the strongest possible character, and there is said to be no doubt that his guilt can be established.

The nude body of a young white woman was found floating in the Cumberland river, a few miles below Nashville, Tuesday afternoon. The body had been horribly mutilated by buzzards and fish. A coroner's jury decided that she had been the victim of violence and then murdered.

An alligator was killed by a negro, a few days since, at St. Joseph, La., which measured twelve feet and a half in length, four feet and a half around the stomach and one and three-quarters feet across the back. His mouth measured nine inches inside and eighteen inches from jawbone to jawbone.

Not to be outdone by other localities, Campbell county, Tenn., had a fine rain of snakes last Sunday. For the space of ten minutes countless numbers of a strange species of snake, measuring from five inches to two feet in length, fell and covered the ground in localities. They were all killed by their fall, however.

Two colored girls, rather prepossessing, both the mistresses of the same man, had a terrific fight with sticks near Dresden, in Weakley county, Tennessee, in which one killed the other. The survivor is in a critical condition. The cause of the disturbance, a young man named Gobert, has been arrested.

A smart shower of rain Wednesday, just about the time when people would be starting out for the races, prevented a large crowd from visiting the Nashville trotting track to witness the first day's sport. There were a goodly number present, however, and, notwithstanding the track was the worse for rain, the sport was of a very enjoyable character.

A considerable row took place at Lawrenceville, Ga., on Sunday last, in which three or four negroes were shot and severely—perhaps mortally—wounded, and Mr. Robert Haskins, Deputy Sheriff, was severely beaten over the head with a pistol, and some white men more or less injured. There were present a thousand or fifteen hundred negroes, and only some fifteen or twenty whites.

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican thus describes one of the new military appointees of Rankin county: "Charles Townsend is as black as a black cat in a dark alley at midnight, and has spent the most of his time in jail since the surrender, charged with stealing mules, [illegible], and chickens. He is considered the meanest negro in the county by both black and white people, and there are but few blacks that will associate with him. All look upon him as a notorious thief and liar, and we saw the negroes of Brandon get a rail to ride him out of town on last summer. All the hogs in his neighborhood have taken to the swamps, and the chickens roost in the tallest branches of the trees."

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, a bloody murder was committed in Bartow county, Ga., about thirteen miles north of Cartersville. Caroline Evans, a white woman of thirty or more, has been living for three years as a servant in the family of James M. Dobbins. She went into his room where he was sleeping with his wife and child, kindled a fire, and, taking an ax, reached over his wife and child and struck him across the forehead, gashing out one eye. He raised up in the bed, and asked her why she had cut him. She said she would tell at the proper time. He died Saturday morning. She has been arrested, and is in jail at Cartersville, but refuses to give her reasons for killing him.

The Great Virginia Triumph.

The Conservatives of Virginia, to their own surprise and to the utter astonishment of their jacobin opponents, carried the State in the elections of last Tuesday by a majority of forty thousand! The organs of every party are nearly always prone, before an election, to speak extravagantly of its prospects, excitement and a desire to arouse the enthusiasm of their friends are apt to betray them into exaggeration, but we do not think that any of the Conservative papers of Virginia predicted or even expected the opinion, at any period of the late sharp and active campaign in that State, that the Conservatives could possibly win such a sweeping and overwhelming victory as they have won. Both parties alike are disappointed; the one is lifted up and exhilarated by a happy disappointment, and the other mortified and cast down by a most unhappy one. The triumph of the Conservatives is greater than the most sanguine of them hoped, the defeat of the Radicals far worse than even the most timid of them feared.

This result in Virginia will create a profound sensation at Washington. It is undoubtedly at this time the subject of the anxious consideration of the high officers of the Government. They are thinking and debating as to what shall be done. They cannot but regard the situation with alarm. The administration, near the close of the Virginia struggle, openly interposed in behalf of the Wells party, the jacobins, and caused semi-official proclamation to be made that they should have the patronage and other support of the Federal Government, and it is not to be expected or even hoped, that the administration, after having thus committed itself and staked, as we may say, its reputation before the country upon the issue in Virginia, will quietly and with no countervailing effort permit matters in that State to go on in their present adverse course. What they are likely to do we know not; what evil thing they are not capable of doing, when the impelling motive is strong enough, nobody knows. At any rate, Virginia, we apprehend, will be made to feel that she is not yet reconstructed, and that when she shall be or whether she shall be at all may depend upon future events. Absurd and even monstrous as the idea seems, it may turn out, that, after her having been authorised by Congress and President Grant to vote upon the test-oath clause of her new Constitution, and after having voted that clause down by a majority literally tremendous, the administration may [illegible] that this very test-oath shall be administered to all persons elected to her Legislature, so that her first Legislature under the new order of things, with all the Conservatives elected to it shut out, shall be a body that will do the very worst that Radicalism can do to start her at the outset upon the wrong track and render her departure from it a difficulty or an impossibility. This would indeed be monstrous, but she may as well remember that monstrous agencies are at work against her. It is not unlikely, however, that she may conclude that she can afford to bear as much as the administration can afford to inflict.

The influence of the extraordinary result of the Virginia election will be very powerful in the two other unreconstructed States in which elections are to be held. If the elections in those States were to take place now, Conservatism would prevail in both of them even more overwhelmingly than it has prevailed in Virginia, for the Conservatives in both of them would be incited not only by every consideration which has incited their brethren in Virginia but also by the stirring example of the latter. But President Grant has not designated the days for the elections in Mississippi and Texas, although a hundred times requested to do so. In answer to all requests upon the subject, he has said that he should wait till after the election in Virginia. The answer amounted to a declaration, that, by the character of the vote in Virginia, he would decide upon his action in regard to the two other States. It was an infamous declaration, but he meant it and he will unquestionably execute it. Mississippi and Texas will not be allowed to hold their elections preparatively to reconstruction until the administration shall have had time to adopt whatever means it may think practicable for securing results different from that which startles it in Virginia. Grant and his accomplices will impose all kinds of restraints and restrictions and obstacles for the prevention of free elections, but we greatly doubt whether any obstruction less formidable than the bayonet will be found availing. Eyes and ears throughout the country will now be on the alert to see and hear what the administration will do. Certain it is that nothing but permanent despotism can sustain the continued sway of radicalism.

The Kentucky Democracy.

We publish this morning a very interesting letter from our correspondent "Julius" upon the political situation in Kentucky as observed from an old-line Democratic point of view. He gives us a graphic notion of ourselves "as others see us." He tells us many homely truths. He gives us some significant facts. And he discusses in an able and yet popular manner the question of negro testimony, which he clearly defines as a measure of abstract justice to the white man and the black, and of current and practical necessity to the Democratic party.

In the course of his remarks, "Julius" refers to the Senatorial contest in the Danville district and takes occasion to give Colonel Bob Breckinridge a hearty tribute of admiration and respect. We trust the good people of Lincoln, Casey, Boyle, and Garrard will take this portion of our correspondent's letter to heart. They cannot deny its truth nor fail to feel its eloquence.

That Colonel Tolbert should place himself in antagonism to his party is strange, but that he should endeavor to defeat such a man as Colonel Breckinridge by appealing to prejudices which his superior understanding and intelligence must render absurd in his eyes, is inexplicable. Colonel Tolbert has been considered a sound Democrat. He is, we know, an estimable gentleman. He is recognized as an able man. He is certainly an energetic politician. But he is engaged in an enterprise which is losing him the confidence and respect of those whose confidence and respect should be dear to him. He cannot pretend that anything higher or purer than the hope of election is inspiring his zeal in the interest of an exploded fallacy. He can lay no just claim to popular support on the ground that the affairs of the people and the party would not be as safe in the hands of Colonel Breckinridge as in his hands. He is not himself an ignorant or prejudiced man, who takes a sincere though misguided view of a great public question, but, with abundant light before him and around him, he is daily fomenting discord in the Democratic ranks, appealing to the passions and not to the intelligence of the Democratic masses, and seeking to defeat one of the best Democratic nominees in the State. In all this Col. Tolbert grieves and surprises thousands of his old friends in every part of Kentucky. He is doing himself a positive injury. It is an injury moreover which fifty seats in the Senate will not be able to repair.

We should rejoice to see him relinquish the canvass for his own sake, but, if he cannot follow this really kind and well-meant counsel, we hope the people will administer at the ballot-box the only proper corrective which is left for such disorders.

The Democratic party is nothing without organization. But this is a case which involves a principle of fidelity as well as of organization. If Col. Tolbert should be elected it would damage the party at large most seriously. If he should be defeated it would be a benefit to him and the party too, for his defeat would settle the account between himself and the party on the spot, whilst his election would simply postpone the retribution which invariably waits upon acts of insubordination to party usage and discipline.

We speak in all earnestness, but without unkindness or partiality. Were the position of the actors in this contest reversed we should not vary the principle we here lay down in the slightest. And we should say that our correspondent, "Julius," is as free from prejudice or feeling of any sort as we are. He is one of the oldest, truest and ablest old-line Democrats in Kentucky. He never crossed a ticket in his life or blinked before a hostile fire, and he has only the good of the party at his heart. We ask for his entire communication the attention which its merits and its origin deserve.

A Poor Distinction.

Our warfare is not in any degree aimed at Gen. Grant personally. For him and his many admirable qualities we have the same respect as ever; but we should be his worst enemy did we look on while he is betrayed into gross and dangerous blunders, without raising a voice of protest and warning.—[New York Sun.

We do not understand why the New York Sun says this. The steady warfare which that paper has for some time carried on against Gen. Grant has been not more on account of his policies and measures than his personal faults and weaknesses and errors.

The editor of the Sun has charged Grant with abusing the functions of his high office by the practice of nepotism to an extent never before heard of; he has accused him of appointing numerous persons to high and valuable positions for the simple reason of their having bestowed gifts upon him; he has justly stigmatized his conduct as involving clearly the crime of bribery; and he has asserted, that, through his instrumentality, "the gravest functions of State are performed with utter levity and folly."

Now, it is true that these charges against Grant are political charges, but certainly they are in quite as great a degree personal charges. A President who renders himself justly liable to them, who practices the low and degrading vice of nepotism in the highest office of the nation, who takes bribes in the distribution of valuable positions which the Government places at his disposal for the general good of the country, and who performs directly or through others the gravest functions of state, involving the welfare of the entire republic with "utter levity and folly," is a guilty politician but quite as much a guilty man, and, although the editor of the Sun's personal respect for him is not lessened by his deeds, the fact that it is not tends only to prove that the editor's respect is a thing of little value.

An Important but Doubtful Issue.

The question whether greenbacks can be a legal tender under the Constitution of the United States is, as most of our readers are no doubt aware, pending at this time in the Supreme Court. It is a question of vast moment, deeply involving the vital interests of the whole people of this country.

One of the greatest men in the nation, one who knows personally and well all the Judges of the Supreme Court and has argued hundreds of causes before them, was recently asked what would be their decision in the legal-tender case. "If you go into the street," he replied, "and ask the first ignorant boy you meet, his answer will be just as likely to be correct as any that I could give." He added that the Judges are equally or about equally divided in their opinions, or are at least supposed to be, but he more than insinuated that some of them can be bought.

If any of the Judges are purchasable, we suppose that either men of the creditor class will bribe them to decide that only specie can be a legal tender or that men of the debtor class will bribe them to pronounce that greenbacks are a legal tender. As the creditor class has undoubtedly a great deal more money than the debtor class, the greenbacks may be supposed to have but a poor chance. But the enforcement of the payment of all debts in gold and silver would cover the whole land with bankruptcy and ruin. It would produce a general state of affairs absolutely frightful. We should like to know what view Congress and the administration will take in this case—whether they prefer to see the greenbacks ruled out or retained; for they can, by increasing the number of judges or by other means, obtain whatever result they want in spite of any power arrayed in opposition to them.

Justice to the London Times.

Says the Brooklyn Union:

That versatile journal, the London Times, after stimulating its readers to a fever pitch of excitement about Sumner's speech and the rejection of Reverdy Johnson's treaty, says that the Alabama difficulty is no more alarming now than it was two years ago, and that English-American relations need occasion no disquietude. When will its British readers learn just what the Times' opinion is worth?

The Times has shown no fickleness of opinion in regard to the Alabama difficulty. When Senator Sumner made his preposterous speech for the purpose of creating a sensation, and when the administration indorsed that speech, and when the leaders and organs of the dominant party of the country not only indorsed it but proclaimed that Great Britain must make a settlement upon the basis of it or expect a declaration of war, the London Times, like all the rest of the English papers, expressed, as well it might, a strong apprehension of war. But when the administration and the whole Radical press, awakened to reflection by the natural agitation across the ocean, scrambled down from their "high ground," as they called it, and repudiated Sumner's speech as a rule of settlement, and assured the world that there was no danger of hostilities, and sent a minister to Great Britain charged with the most conciliatory if not, indeed, pusillanimous instructions, the London Times, like the rest of the English papers, uttered the opinion that the attitude of this country was not at all alarming. Is it the Times that deserves to be sneered at in this case? Might not sneers take a more appropriate direction? Where is the inconsistency in your thinking that a man will fight when you see him brandish his fists and foam at the mouth and thinking that he won't when you see him turn and take to his heels?

The Postmaster General recently telegraphed Parson Brownlow to know what sort of man H. R. Meyers, a carpet-bagger, was, who wanted to be mail agent. "The worst man unhung," replied Brownlow. "Secretary," said Creswell, "make out Meyers's papers."

Grant's negro postmaster at Macon is in jail for larceny. Has the postoffice been removed to the jail for his accommodation?

The Black Congressman.

All the Congressmen elected in Virginia, except three, are Conservatives. One of the three Radicals is a negro. His election will be wormwood, aloes, rue, and several other bitter vegetables in the cup of the administration. Grant and his party want the negroes in postoffices, custom-houses, &c., but they don't want them in Congress. They don't like that he should be set so directly before the nation and the world's eyes. They would be glad to have him left a little more to the imagination. They would prefer that the negro official should be contemplated as a sort of abstraction. They would rather make speeches about the glories and beauties of negro equality than have "ebo-skins" exhibited at their superb dinner-parties. A couple of years ago, the negroes in a Southern district nominated one of their own people for Congress, knowing that they could elect him, but Sumner, Butler, and others thought it wouldn't do. So word was communicated to the negroes of the district through one of their local leaders, that the election of a negro to the House of Representatives would hurt the party. The negroes acquiesced. Their black candidate was dropped. But the negroes of Virginia are determined to set up to their privileges. They have no respect for the squeamishness of their white friends. They advise them, if they are sick at the stomach, to step out and vomit.

In the first month of Grant's administration, a friend of his from Illinois called on him and said: "I have a favor to ask of you, General." "I shall be very happy to oblige you," said Grant, "but you must not ask me to remove my friend Mr. Hunton." "I will not ask you to remove Hunton," was the reply, "for you removed him two weeks ago, and his successor has been confirmed." And here's another case. Gen. J. C. Robinson recently called upon Grant and thanked him for appointing his son a cadet to West Point, but declined the honor on the ground that the President had already appointed the same young man a cadet at the Naval Academy. So it seems that Grant appointed young Robinson to the Naval Academy and forgot all about it. Then, having an opportunity to appoint a cadet to West Point, and no doubt remembering the elder Robinson as a liberal *contributor*, he gave the second cadetship to the same youth! Grant doesn't know half the time what he is about. His brain is confused, tangled, muddled, rickety, ramshackle.

The Chinese Problem.

Forney says that "the last card of the Democracy is what to do with the Chinese." Our decided opinion is that the Chinese problem will perplex the Radicals twice as much, if not ten times as much, as it can the Democracy. Will not the Chinese immigration that seems inevitable involve among the most certain of its consequences the extermination of the negroes of the South? And will not the extermination of the negroes of the South involve the extermination of Radicalism? When the Radical party talks about the Chinese problem, it may well start and tremble at the sound of its own voice.

"What is a dollar?" asks the Chicago Republican. Well, do you mean a bond-holder's dollar or a common man's dollar? A bond-holder's dollar means, we suppose, a hundred cents, but the common man's dollar, say sixty or sixty-five cents. Never forget, when you talk about dollars, to say whose dollars you mean. It will prevent confusion of language and ideas.

Wells, the non-Governor of Virginia, said to his friends that he would carry the State by thirty thousand majority. Truth is said to be at the bottom of wells, but it isn't in the mouth of the Virginia individual of that name.

CITY ITEMS.

Cypress Shingles.

A choice quality for sale low by S. B. SHEPARD & CO.

Go to Stowe's, Fourth and Green streets, for fine photographs at lowest prices. Best vignettes only $3 per dozen.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a great beautifier. Two weeks' use of it will blanch the skin and restore it to its natural fairness and purity. For sale by all Druggists.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

If you want a handsome suit of clothes, cheap, in the latest style, go to J. H. Montgomery's, No. 91 Jefferson, between Third and Fourth.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Rosadalis.

The proprietors claim—and its merits bear them up in the assertion—that this great alterative remedy will cure, and permanently cure, scrofula in its various forms, such as consumption in its early stages, enlargement and ulceration of the glands, joints and bones, &c.

Rheumatism, white swelling, sore eyes, stubborn ulcers, eruptions of the skin, diseases of women, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, sick headache, costiveness, liver complaints, pain in the back, imprudence in life, gravel and all chronic diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and bladder.

It only requires a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit as a great Blood Purifier and Renovator. Certificates of its value pour in from all parts of the country, and thousands stand to-day the living witnesses of its great healing power. jy8 eod6

Fruit Jars.

All kinds and sizes on hand and for sale at very low prices at J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S, No. 56 Market, bet. Third and Fourth.

The American Fly Trap, a perfect contrivance for entrapping flies; no clock work, and so simple that a child may use it. Sold on trial by Pyne & Creighton, General Agents, 84 Fourth street. The trade supplied. jy4 3t eod

For Coughs and Colds,

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.

Wintersmith's Popular Medicines.

Wintersmith's improved chill cure,
Wintersmith's iodized sarsaparilla,
Wintersmith's extract buchu,
Wintersmith's worm candy, at SAUDEK & JONES', Druggists, Second and Green.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at this office. Silver plate, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by [aplO dtf] GRAVES & SON.

Asthma!

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving."

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result." For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BURDITT—PHILLIPS—In this city, at Chestnut Street Baptist Church, on the evening of the [illegible], by Rev. [illegible], Mr. JAMES M. BURDITT and Miss MARY E. PHILLIPS, all of this city.

DIED.

JEROME—On Wednesday evening, July 7, Mrs. LUCY JEROME, in the [illegible] year of her age. Her friends will please attend her funeral at her residence, on the south side of Green street near Eleventh, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, July 9.

EDUCATIONAL.

German Vacation School.

PROF. JOS. COHEN will open a German Vacation School at [illegible] jy8 [illegible]

Louisville Female Seminary.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence [illegible]

Select School.

MR. JOSIAH ELLIS [illegible] JOSIAH ELLIS.

FINE ARTS.

PROF. C. FEHING, A. M., will continue [illegible] Saturdays, as usual, at his [illegible] street, between Second and Third. jel7 eodlm

FRENCH.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A NEW METHOD [illegible] 161 Seventh street, between Walnut and Grayson.

ELOCUTION.

Private lessons given by Mrs. E. P. HOBY. Apply at 161 Seventh street. jel dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John J. Morera and A. W. Bentley, as [illegible], was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent and all indebted are requested to call and settle at an early day at [illegible] old stand, No. 40 west Main street, formerly [illegible] JOHN J. MORERA. A. W. BENTLEY.

John J. Morera will continue the business and would return thanks for past patronage, and asks a continuance of the same, and any additional would be cheerfully received. A large stock always on hand. No disappointments or misrepresentations, and fits guaranteed. jy7 dtf

Change of Firm.

I HAVE this day repurchased of my son, Charles Suss, my old business, viz: the two Variety Stores on Fourth street. Charles Suss retiring, the business will henceforth be carried on by J. SUSS. July 8, 1869—jy7 d3

Notice.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of law. LEWIS N. DEMBITZ, PHILIP A. GAERTNER. jy7 d3

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

DAMON Lodge (No. 2) Knights of Pythias meets on SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, for the conference of the [illegible] J. T. BALLAM, C. C. J. W. DICKSON, R. Scribe. jy8 d2*

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK.

Horse Taming.

W. H. BARRY, brother of J. S. Rarey, has returned to this city, and will give instructions in their system of taming horses at the livery stable of S. L. Long & Co., 71 Second street, on Saturday, July 10, at 8 A. M. He cordially invites his old scholars, with all others who desire to learn their approved systems of training horses.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Cochran, Hackett & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th ult. G. H. COCHRAN. Louisville, July 8, 1869. JOSEPH HACKETT.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned entered into copartnership on the 15th ult. for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of Stoves, Mantels, and Grates at the People's Foundry, under the style of HACKETT & ANDERSON. JOSEPH HACKETT. Louisville, July 8, 1869. W. J. ANDERSON.

REFERRING to the above, I would cordially recommend Messrs. Hackett & Anderson as in every respect worthy of patronage. G. H. COCHRAN. Louisville, July 8, 1869—jy8 d3

JOSEPH HACKETT. W. J. ANDERSON.

HACKETT & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized

IRON MANTELS

PLAIN AND ENAMELED

GRATES,

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Country Hollow Ware,

Hearth Plates of all sizes,

AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron, Russia Iron, Coal Buckets, Vases, &c., &c.

SALES-ROOMS AND OFFICE 132 Main, one door below Bullitt street.

FOUNDRY Corner Main and Wenzel streets.

We would call the attention of Builders and Architects to our stock of Mantels and Grates, feeling assured that our facilities [illegible] We will also continue the manufacture of Stoves, Hollow Ware, and [illegible] of the Phoenix Foundry, [illegible] a portion of the public patronage. Louisville, July 8, 1869—d6t

STATEMENT

of the condition of the

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS'

Fire Insurance Co.,

Of Baltimore, Md., on 1st day of April, '69.

Amount of capital stock which is all paid up in cash... $200,000 00
Cash surplus... 75,795 61
[illegible]
Total liabilities... $9,061 32

A detailed statement is on file in the Auditor's office in Frankfort, also in the Jefferson county court clerk's office.

JOHN BARBEE, Agent, No. 2 Merchants' Bank Building.

jy8 d13

Second-hand Pianos and Organs

FOR sale on monthly installments or for rent. D. P. FAULDS, jy7 dtf 70 Main st., between Second and Third.

Musical Goods

OF every description at low price, wholesale and retail. D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st., jy7 tf Bet. Second and Third.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets!

Embroidered Corsets with whalebones $2.
Corsets with 42 whalebones $2.
Plain Corsets with whalebones $1.
Darned Lace Riviere.
Lace Handkerchiefs 50 and 75c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25c.
Lace Collars 25c., 50c., and 75c.
Chenille belts 50 and 75c.
Silk Fans, etc.

—AT—

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.

jy4 d6

Lawns and Ginghams.

10 CASES Assorted Pacific Lawns;
5 do do Sprague's Lawns;
25 do do Ginghams.
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Prints.

60 CASES Merrimac, Cocheco, Sprague's, Amoskeag, Allen, Richmond, and other brands of Prints. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Dress Goods.

250 PIECES Plaid, Striped and Plain Japanese Cloths; 30 Pieces Fancy French Jaconets; 5 Bales Plain, Buff and Brass French Jaconets. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

White Goods, &c.

A LINE of Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconets; A do do do Nainsooks; A line of Victoria Lawns; A line of White, Pink, Buff and Blue Tarletans. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

WM. R. CHELF, Democratic candidate for the Senate, will address the people at the following times and places, viz: Munfordville, July 8, 1869. Hodgenville, July 10, 1869. Price's Precinct, Larue county, July 12, 1869. Buffalo, Larue county, July 13, 1869. Hammondsville, Hart county, July 15, 1869. Caverna, or Horse Cave, Hart county, July 17, '69. Osceola, Green county, July 24, 1869. Mrs. Despain's, Green county, July 31, 1869. jy8 dawtd

Attention! Attention! Closing Sale!

I will sell my entire stock of

Merchant Tailoring

consisting of English, French, and German Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; also a large lot of Ready-made Clothing of my own manufacture; also a large line of Gents' Underwear, Linen Thread Socks, &c., regardless of cost, commencing on the 1st of July, for thirty days. Selling out in consequence of ill health. Stand and fixtures for sale. D. LINCOLN, jy1 d30 Corner Fifth and Jefferson.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE

AND RANGE FURNITURE

MANUFACTURED BY BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., 247 and 249 Water street, New York. apl2 deodlm

SUMMER RESORTS.

French Lick Springs.

THIS favorite [illegible]

Summer Resort.

THE famous water place, Grayson Springs, Grayson county, Ky., will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July. [illegible] W. S. VANMETER & CO. je18 dlm

Crab Orchard Springs.

ALL those seeking health, comfort, or pleasure would do well to visit this [illegible] GREAT AMERICAN EPSOM, which is superior to any on this continent, and some say, the [illegible] The proprietor will use his well-known indefatigable energy for the general comfort of all those who may visit his old and celebrated watering place. For further particulars and analysis [illegible] second report of the geological survey of Kentucky, by David Dale Owen, in 1857, reference is made to COL. D. W. JONES, Crab Orchard Springs, Ky. my28 dtf

IRON RAILINGS,

STORE FRONTS,
WINDOW CAPS,
VERANDAS,
COLUMNS,

And all kinds of ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.

SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRYAN,

Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut streets.

jy7 eodlm

Dangerous Bowel Diseases

ARE now prevailing in our city. Don't forget our Grasse[illegible] Dysentery Sirup, Maggie's Extract of Sesame Plant, and Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam; all sold by RAYMOND & CO., 76 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. jy8 deodd

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION

TO THE HEAD OF

LAKE SUPERIOR!

The staunch and favorite passenger steamer, Northern Light, will leave Cleveland July 8 and 22 and August 5 and 19, on a grand pleasure excursion to Du Luth and Superior City, visiting on the route all points of interest, and landing at all the Lake Superior ports, giving passengers ample time to visit the celebrated iron and copper mines and all other points of interest. This is a rare chance for tourists to visit the whole extent of Lake Superior, passing in sight of the "Grand Sable" and "Pictured Rocks." This steamer will leave Cleveland at 8 o'clock P. M. on the days named, arriving at Detroit the day following at 12 M. Tourists can obtain berths and further information regarding the trip, address HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich. je8 dtf

Reapers and Mowers,

Threshers and Separators,

Manufactured by Russell & Co. JOHN DUFFY & CO., Agents.

TURNIP SEED.

A FULL supply New Crop just received and in store. JOHN DUFFY & CO., je26 d1&w1 No. 131 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHWESTERN

Engraving Establishment.

GERMAN & BROTHER.

Lithographers, Engravers, Printers, and Stationers,

Nos. 75½ & 77 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

Samples and catalogues sent by mail on application. je7 dlm

C. LEWIS DIEHL,

(Formerly Manager of the Louisville Chemical Works.)

Apothecary and Dispensing Chemist,

S. W. corner of Walnut and First streets.

BEGS leave to announce that he has bought the drug store of J. K. Lane, and has furnished the same with a new stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. The prescription department will be conducted by himself or by a competent prescription clerk, and he hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a fair share of patronage. je27 deodlm

LOUISVILLE

CHEMICAL WORKS,

Barnum, Starbird & Post,

PROPRIETORS.

WE offer to the trade, of our own manufacture, a full line of

STANDARD

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS!

Including Solid, Fluid, and Flavoring Extracts, Solutions, Sirups, Elixirs, Resinoids, Ethereal and Essential oils, Fruit Sirups of all kinds for Soda Fountains.

Pure Chloroform,
Pure Sweet Spirits Nitre,
Scaled Preparations,
Ethers, &c., &c.,

All of which are prepared from pure materials, and in strict conformity with the requirements of the highest known standards. When officinal, the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia are strictly followed.

We manufacture, also, and keep in stock a large assortment of

Barnum's Celebrated Perfumery!

Including Extracts for the Handkerchief, Toilet Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Fine Soaps, Shaving Creams, Dentifrices, &c.

These articles are made with great care, put up in handsome styles, entirely free from any deleterious substance whatever, and are intended to compete both in quality and prices, with the best imported goods.

Quality Guaranteed

Prices Low. Terms Cash.

Price Lists sent on application.

BARNUM, STARBIRD & POST.

Laboratory, 97, 99 and 99½ Fifth St.,

je8 Su,W&Fd&wim LOUISVILLE, KY.

Glass Fruit Jars.

We are manufacturing The Mason Fruit Jars, The Willoughby Fruit Jars, The Cork-top Fruit Jars. Send for price list. KRACK, REED & CO. je8 deodlm

VINEGAR.

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1869.

MR. WAYNE (Chemist)—Dear Sir: We send you sample vinegar, received from A. W. Fox & Co., New York. Please analyze the same, and let us know the result. Very truly, BISHOP BROTHERS.

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1869.

Messrs. BISHOP BROTHERS—Gents: I would report that I have analyzed the specimen of vinegar sent me by you (said to be manufactured by Messrs. A. W. Fox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.) and that I find the same to be free from adulteration.

It contains no sulphuric acid nor muriatic acid.

I find it to contain a portion of vegetable extraction and sugar; and sulphate of lime. The above substances exist naturally in the materials. The vinegar is made from molasses and cider, and are not irritant additions. I am of the opinion, from the quantity of extracting and sugar present in the vinegar, that by its fermentation additional strength will be given to it of acetic acid. In other words, that the vinegar will become stronger and better by age. The vinegar as it now is, is above the Government standard. Respectfully yours, &c., E. S. WAYNE. je26 d3m

PERRIN'S

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.

OFFICE IN COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING, 112 West Jefferson Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements taken for all leading KENTUCKY and SOUTHERN papers at publishers' LOWEST CASH RATES. Papers kept on file.

As to promptness and reliability refers to the publishers of city papers and business men generally. Address W. HENRY PERRIN. 7m eodtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drowned.

A REWARD will be paid to any one finding the body of a boy drowned [illegible] ADOLPH HAHNADER. jy8 d3*

Notice.

TO Louisville stockholders, Cleveland, [illegible] Company. [illegible]

A meeting of the [illegible] LOUIS [illegible] [illegible] GLEASON, Sec. jy8 d3

Notice.

[illegible] JOHN M. BUNCE, Mayor. jy8 dtd

New City Charter.

THE voters of the city of Louisville are hereby notified that on the first Monday in August next, their votes will be taken for the adoption or rejection of the new City Charter as prepared [illegible] by the Charter Convention. JOHN M. BUNCE, Mayor. Mayor's office, July 2, 1869. jy3 dtd

Notice.

A CALL of 10 per cent. is hereby made on the capital stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company, payable on or before the 15th of July. By order of the Board of Directors. P. VIGLINI, Secy.

To Capitalists.

I HAVE a large and valuable tract of White Pine on Green Bay, Wisconsin, which I am desirous of manufacturing and bringing to Louisville market, which can be profitably done. I wish to sell a one-half interest in said tract to any party who would take [illegible] Address, for one month, the undersigned, as [illegible] Saint Paul, Minn., June 28, 1869. H. M. BENNETT. jy3 d12

Notice.

A CALL of 10 per cent. ($10 a share) is hereby made on the capital stock of the [illegible] payable on or before the [illegible] of August next; also, a call of 10 per cent. payable the 1st of each month thereafter during this year. By order of the Board of Directors. A. A. GORDON, Secy. June 28, 1869. je28 dlm

Mantels.

WE have on hand for the summer trade the largest and best stock of marble and slate mantels ever offered in this market. We invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied we can suit all. [illegible] MULDOON, BULLETT & CO., je28 d30 Green, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Executors' Notice.

ALL parties having claims of indebtedness against the estate of the late James Guthrie will please bring them in for settlement, and all such as are indebted to the estate will please call and settle with the executors. JOHN CALDWELL, WM. B. CALDWELL, J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Executors. al8 deod3m

Proclamation.

THE following resolution, which passed the General Council April 29, has been approved by the Mayor, and transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby required to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1869. All citizens owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises after that date.

W. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. HUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 30th day of April, 1869. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

The foregoing enactment will be strictly enforced. F. H. C. SHIVELY, JOHN H. SHIVELY, BENONI FIGG, Police Commissioners. al8 dtf

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 166 Main st., Louisville, Ky. 908 d&wtf

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, je25 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 bbls. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
300 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugar.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates. NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., ap9 dtf 24 Fourth street.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, 7th July, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of six per cent. has been declared by the parent Bank, which will be paid to stockholders at this office. jy8 d3 E. B. HILL, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Bank of Louisville has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. jy7 d3 E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1869.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, a semi-annual dividend of 14 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable on or after the 15th inst., free of Government tax. And it is further

Resolved, That the capital stock be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and that the stockholders are entitled to the same number of additional shares as they hold at present. jy1 d8 JOS. J. FISCHER, Secretary.

Dividend.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of government tax, on the stock and other liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six (6) months ending 30th of June last, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The stock books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st, both days inclusive. jy1 d12 W. MANNEY, Sec'y.

German Security Bank—Banking Department.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1869.

FROM Banking Department, the German Security Bank will pay a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., free of all tax, to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. jy3 d6 J. B. BAMBERT, Cashier.

H. RUSCHHAUPT,

Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, of the University of Berlin.

Oculist and Aurist.

Office, 248 Chestnut st., bet. Third and Fourth. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M. je8 d3m

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the syphilitic mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally a prostration of the vital power, can be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral laws, excesses, indulgences, exposures, and imprudences in married or single life. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own Laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Office No. 182 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. je18 d&w3m

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers, and all who may choose to give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. je1 dlm FRANK S. GOSNELL.

H. STRUBY,

Architect,

Office southwest corner Main and Seventh sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

jel d3m

MURPHY HOTEL,

MAIN STREET,

Bardstown, Ky.

F. G. MURPHY, Agent........Proprietor.

my30 eodtm*

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

The Best in the Market,

AT low prices for cash. PIANOS FOR RENT.

WILL S. HAYS,

NO. 110 FOURTH STREET.

my27 deodtf

German Bank

AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Louisville, Ky.,

Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.

DEPOSIT-SAVINGS, EXCHANGE BANK AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $250,000

DEPOSITS received. United States and other securities, gold, and silver bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Fire insurance taken on houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Deppen, C. C. Rufer, William Gosper, J. C. Gatzbach, John Hess, Joseph Buchel, George Schmidt.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. HENRY DEPPEN, President. P. VIGLINI, Secretary.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 275

North Side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of new Orleans sugar and molasses, which we offer low to the trade. ja29 d3t

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL.

H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS Etc.,

Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Weatherboarding, &c., always on hand. Send for Bill of Prices. apl1 &wTFm

G. BAURMANN & Co.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, NAILS,

No. 289 Main Street,

Between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. BURDEN [illegible] HORSESHOES, A. S. PUTNAM & CO. AND NORWAY [illegible] CROWN [illegible] HORSE NAILS, ALSO, AGENTS FOR MALLORY, WHEELER & CO.'S DOOR AND PADLOCKS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BRYAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. jel6 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BABY BUGGY MANUFACTURERS—LUKE & BROOKS, 111 Market, bet. 1st and 2d.

COOPER, W.—Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 138 Main street.

DESHLER, H. W., Manufacturer and proprietor of Hall's Copper Scroll Lightning Rod for the Southern States, 331 Main st., Louisville, Ky. my18 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and C. S. Bonded Warehouse, 2 W. Main.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JONES, R. B.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 470 West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 101 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. nl6

JAMES & CO. THOS. (successors to [illegible] James & Co.) Dealers in Plumbing and other [illegible] Office, No. 90 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & BOEHM, Prop'r.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 472 and 474 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & SEE,—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MYERS, JOHN M.—Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Warehouse, 71 Third st., bet. Main and Market, sign of the "Golden Saddle," Louisville, Ky. my9 dtf

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 76 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

WILSON, N. B., Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, Acknowledgments, &c., for all the States, Notary Public, No. 134 West Jefferson st. jy1 d3m

YOUNG JOHN F.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Lumber, Lathe, Shingles, &c., 183 Fulton, above Preston.

PROPOSALS.

New Building for Center College.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Are hereby solicited for the stone and brick work on a new college edifice, to be erected for Center College, on the grounds of Center College, in Danville, Ky. Proposals will be opened and examined by the building committee on the 1st day of August, 1869. The plans, specifications and contracts for the building can be seen at the office of the Financial Agent, in Danville. It is expected that the work will be begun and completed at the earliest practicable period. About one million of bricks will be required. Proposals will also be received for the carpenter work, or for any part thereof. For further information address Rev. E. A. JOHNSTONE, Danville, Ky. jy8 d6—Sat, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st.

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, July 10, 1869, for furnishing the city with 30,000 bushels best Pittsburg coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information as to time of delivery, &c., call upon the undersigned. JOHN M. BUNCE, Mayor. Mayor's office, July 3, 1869. jy3 dtd

To Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

SEALED proposals will be received by the committee of General Council, for the plumbing until 12 M. Friday, July 16, 1869, for such portions of the plumbing and gas fitting of the new City Hall as may be required during the year. je27 dtd BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO.

BANKRUPTCY.

Bankrupt Notice.

BY order of J. M. Fidler, Register in Bankruptcy, in the matter of Geo. Irwin, bankrupt, the third meeting of the creditors of said Geo. Irwin will be held at the office of James M. Fidler, in Lebanon, Ky., on the [illegible] day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at which time a distribution of the assets in my hands will be ordered. T. H. GUNTER, Assignee. jy8 d3w

NOTICE—In Bankruptcy, No. 1[illegible]—In the matter of E. D. TYLER, bankrupt. Under the reference to me in the above named case, the creditors of said bankrupt are required to appear before me [illegible] street, on MONDAY, July 12, 1869, and make proof of their debts. JAMES BEATTIE, U. S. Commissioner.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. SHERMAN. Petition for final discharge filed June 28, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 15th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. T. H. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of D. M. LYON. Petition for final discharge filed 26th day of June, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Kentucky, on the 15th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of F. W. WEBB. Petition for final discharge filed 28th day of June, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 20th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of H. P. SHORT. Petition for final discharge filed 29th day of June, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 15th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH FRANK. Petition for final discharge filed June 28, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 15th day of July, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN T. SMITHEY. Petition for final discharge filed 28th day of June, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 15th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In Bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of D. M. LYON, of [illegible], in the county of [illegible] and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In Bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 1st day of July, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. CASTLE, of Covington, in the county of Kenton, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. jy3 F3*

EAGLE LOCK WORKS,

No. 70 Fourth St., Near Main.

E. P. SPECKMAN. E. P. DIX.

SPECKMAN & DIX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Builders' and Railroad Hardware and Bell Hangers' Materials.

Removed to No. 70 Fourth St., near Main.

Also, manufacturers of Stone Masons' Hammers, Chisels, Drills, &c. je25 dlm-TuF&Su

FLOOR TILING.

THE EAGLE SLATE CO. manufacture from their superior slate stock Purple, Green, and Red Floor Tile, desirable for halls, court-yards, and vestibules. Address JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Supt. of Quarries, my9 eodlm Hydeville, Vermont.

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce M. WOODS FERGUSON as a candidate for Representative to the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State from the First Legislative district of Louisville, at the ensuing election. jy8 dte

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES HARRIS as a candidate for the Legislature in the District, composed of the Second and Third Wards. jy4 dte

J. N. STOLL is a candidate for Legislature in the First District.

E. A. PEARSON is a candidate for the Legislature in the Seventh District, Tenth Ward.

We are authorized to announce Hon. PAT. CAMPION as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from the Fourth District, composed of the Fifth and Sixth Wards. jel6 dte

M. W. LARUE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth District, composed of the 11th and 12th Wards, at August election.

We are authorized to announce Judge J. HOPPRICE as a candidate for the Legislature in the Tenth Ward. jel6 dte

Col. R. K. WHITE is a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from the Eighth and Ninth Wards. jel9 dte

We are authorized to announce Hon. GEO. W. ANDERSON as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature in the Eighth District, composed of the 11th and 12th Wards.

JOSEPH B. READ is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards. jy4 d

ALFRED T. POPE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Third Legislative District, composed of the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Editor Courier-Journal: Please announce me a candidate for the Legislature for Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one is called. J. S. PARKS. al7 dte

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county at the coming August election.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

DANIEL GUY is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the next August election. jel6 dte

We are authorized to announce BENONI FIGG as a candidate for re-election for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election. jel6 dte*

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. WALKER as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

JOHN DOYLE is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election. my8 dte

GEORGE L. ABRAMS, the well-known butcher and old-fashioned Democrat, is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce DAN. W. RICHARDS as a candidate for the office of Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election. al8 dte

We are authorized to announce Dr. S. HANSBOROUGH as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the coming August election. al4 dte

LAWYERS.

JNO. S. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. my8 d6m

G. W. CHILTON, BLANTON DUNCAN,

No. 93 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE associated themselves together to practice law in the Courts of the State, and will give prompt attention to any business entrusted to them. [illegible] d3m

DENTISTRY.

Nature's Best Imitation.

For years rubber has been almost [illegible] [illegible] Dental Cabinets, 181 Third street, near Walnut. je8 eodlm

DENTISTRY.

R. M. WILSON, eastside of Fifth st., [illegible] Green and Walnut, No. 187. [illegible] now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced [illegible] prices to the amount charged before the war, [illegible] operations, either surgical or mechanical. al3 deo

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

[illegible] manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. jy8 [illegible]

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, General Freight Office, CINCINNATI & LEXINGTON R. R.'s, LOUISVILLE, July 6, 1869.

FROM date and until further notice, freight for points on the Covington Branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad will be received at depot in Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and [illegible] [illegible], until depot facilities are perfected, freight for other points must be prepared, and will be [illegible] These restrictions will be required [illegible] Until the depot at Covington is completed, [illegible] [illegible] S. F. WILSON, jel dtf Gen'l Freight Agent.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

THE LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT LINE R. R. is now completed and will be opened for business on Monday, June 28, 1869, forming

THE SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND WEST AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows upon the arrival of Trains from the South:

Leave Louisville 5:00 A. M.
Leave Louisville 1:30 P. M.

Connecting at Cincinnati with the trunk lines for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Eastern cities.

The 5:00 A. M. train will run daily (Sundays excepted); the 1:30 P. M. train will run daily.

Trains for Lexington and way points will leave as follows:

5:00 A. M. ... 2:00 P. M.
Lexington Accommodation 3:15 P. M.

The above trains run by Lexington time, which [illegible] [illegible] SAM. GILL, Gen'l Supt. jel6 dtf

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line.

J. M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows: 5:30 A. M. Chicago Express; 9:00 A. M. New York Express; 2:00 P. M. for all points [illegible] 6:00 P. M. New York and St. Louis express [illegible] [illegible] Baggage checked through to all principal points. Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the [illegible] [illegible] run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Dayton, and Pittsburg, without change. Through car will leave on 2:00 P. M. train on Sundays. Sleeping cars on 6:00 P. M. train [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts. HORACE SCOTT, May 1, 1869—je18 d3. General Supt.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 13
Leave Louisville	7:00 A M	5:00 P M	11:15 P M
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with trains for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southwest. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 13 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green to Humboldt or any point beyond.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 13 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Nashville Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible] A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond Accommodation train leaves Louisville at 3 P. M., on arrival of [illegible]

Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville at [illegible] P. M., and arrives at [illegible] Bell's Station with stages for Fairfield, Mount [illegible], and Chaplin.

Trains Nos. 3 and 17 run daily; all others run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

WANTED.

FOR RENT.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

FUTURE SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU,

PARIS.

CONFIDENTIAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician,

COAL! COAL! COAL!

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

FOR THE CURE OF

All Disease Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

such as

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Constipation,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Stillingia, Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Saffiagia, containing in solution a certain proportion of Iodide, aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles are greatly enhanced by the Iodide, which renders the compound superior to any other preparation of the kind now before the public. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of sasparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to decomposition by the action of bases formed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions scientifically calculated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They are slowly, and require persevering attention for a length of time.

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. Until it appears in which they are used, do not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken.

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

General Wholesale Agents,

272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. jn6 dw3m

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The combined medicinal properties of the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided the error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drug than other proper doses or fluid kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT,

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,

272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

jn6 wd3t LOUISVILLE, KY.

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.

$2.50 PER DAY.

mh6 dtf

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Spectator in Spain.

The "Report" of Spain was rather flimsy—as is its correspondence when indicated into type. Four columns were crowded close as to extend, compact, to all the outcry of robes of crimson velvet, ostentatiously decorated by crowns and other insignia of royalty in gold, with red velvet cape, surrounded by enormous ostrich feathers of snowy white. These marched solemnly in front and at the steps of the platform divided, fronting the Regent. This reads like the "stage business" in the great procession part of the spectacular drama.

II.

Appleton's Encyclopedia.

The annual issue of Appleton's American Encyclopedia for 1868 is just out, and, like its predecessors, it is invaluable. The objection chiefly urgable against "annuals" that they are curt, statistical and unsatisfactory, does not apply to this admirable compilation of contemporary affairs. It is full, accurate and neat, readable, entertaining and useful, and no library is quite complete without it. The present number contains engravings of Gen. Prim, Mr. Gladstone and Schuyler Colfax, Moses Warren, the General Agent for Kentucky, who is now engaged in distributing the volume to subscribers in Louisville, makes his headquarters at John P. Morton & Co's.

III.

Palestine.

The Palestine Exploration Fund at length begins to give promise of great results. After protracted labors, the expedition (which is under the direction of Lieutenant Warren), has succeeded in unearthing the site of the ancient sepulchre of Zion, the city of David, and has discovered that the area walls of the Temple of Solomon are still standing in as sound a condition as when they were first built by the Phœnician masons, whose marks are even now visible, and have been deciphered on the great stones of the Temple platform. The lost letters of the Maccabean alphabet have been recovered also; and before long we may look for other discoveries of equal interest and importance.

IV.

The Imperialists.

A New York paper has a story that a secret society has been formed, having branches in the principal cities of the Union, for effecting in the country over to Imperialism. Its members are sworn to promote and support what is termed a "Free Empire." It is proposed to establish an aristocracy, with executive power in the hands of a council, with one man at the head, who shall hold the position for life, and be designated Consul of the Free Empire of the United States, the title of Consul to be thrown away for that of Emperor as soon as the public sentiment will bear the change. The man for this position has already been selected by the leaders of the movement.

V.

To Detect Malicious Diatribes.

The Engineer is authority for a test whereby we should judge careful heads of families seeking rural homes for the summer may satisfy themselves—and that with far more certainty than from the assertion to the contrary of interested property-holders—concerning the existence of fever and ague causes. In regions subject to miasmatic diseases organic matter is found in the greatest abundance in the form of spores. The identifying of these spores depends on the property of sulphuric acid to set free carbon from its combinations in organic substances. If, then, a watch-glass containing sulphuric acid be exposed to the atmosphere of a suspected region, its surface become blackened with a rapidity depending upon the malarial tenderness of the place.

VI.

The Public Taste.

The Paris Gaulois was in need of a dramatic critic. Its own lating man died, so the editor wrote to Alexandre Dumas fils, begging him to fix his own terms, select his own hours, write not ordinary *feuilletons de théatre*, but a series of articles that might subsequently appear en volume, and thus add another leaf to the wreath of literary fame. Mr. Dumas responded in the negative, stating that the present generation were indifferent to any serious literary work. "The public," he writes, "puts La Patti, Mlle. Nilsson, Sarotte and Duprez, Gueymard, Faure, Delaporte, Ravel, Paul, Julie, La Belle Helène, la fouffin, races, canaux, all in the same bag, considers them as on the same level, and weighs them all in the same balance. Whatever attracts the public from home is applauded to the skies. Talk of a work that has been the most frequently accepted, applauded, or hissed, the public will not listen to you. What does it care for the art, the object, the merit, or the influence on society of a literary composition? All it asks for is the sensation of the moment."

VII.

"Problematical Natures."

Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, who are doing more than all other American publishers combined to introduce German literature among us, have just issued Freiligrath's "Problematic Characters." The translation might be more graceful, but it is graphic in the main and and gives a fair notion of the writer, who is known as familiar with the continental Fleet and An rbach. Rydenfelt, Spielhagen is younger than these, but confirms the new world of romance. He was born in 1829. For ten or a dozen years he has resided in Berlin, where he edits a periodical and writes novels. His *Problematische Naturen* is a vivid, powerful, Miss Nelson, overflowing with wisdom and boldness. Like "Tom Jones," "Humphry Clinker" and "Dolitt and Credit," it is a picture of life and a psychological study. Yet it is simple and narrative, a sort of compound of Goethe and Dickens, which is curious and original. Henry Knoble, Mr. Leypoldt's partner, the Louisville agent for Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, has just received "Problematical Natures" in both languages.

VIII.

A Diplomatic Peddler.

According to the German papers the Marquis de Caux, during his late visit to St. Petersburg, was charged with a secret diplomatic mission of the greatest importance. This recalls an incident which happened in 1812. A French violinist named Boucher went to St. Petersburg upon a mission from Talleyrand. Through the influence of Mlle. Georges he succeeded in obtaining an engagement as leader of the orchestra at the Theatre-Francais. He conducted the music for the court balls as well as those of the nobility. He was considered a good violinist and composer, which, he affirmed, were sent to Paris, himself posting large rolls which had every appearance of being manuscripts of music. One day an employee of the Post, being himself a amateur of music, and desirous of obtaining one of these precious morceaux, opened a package. Not a trace or bar of music, only cabalistic signs. Upon being submitted to the Government, they were found to be dispatches in cypher, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. At the next ball of the court the Emperor Alexander approached Boucher, and placed before him one of these manuscripts, begging of him to play it. Seized with fright, the poor musician dropped his violin; but the Czar merely smiled, while Boucher, with the fear of the death which awaited him, was obliged to continue until the ball was finished. He was then conveyed to a fortress, where he was confined for three years.

IX.

Paper Petticoats.

The uses to which paper can be put seem to be in no way exhausted yet. Paper collars have become a great fact of the present nineteenth century, but what will ladies say to paper petticoats? These have been produced with great success, and will rival in every way the more costly and elaborately ornate garments poor male mortals are accustomed to look upon with fear and reverence. We have all heard of the artist who used to make caricatures of his friends upon his shirt-collars, and the author who inscribed an epic upon a couple of dozen of the same useful articles of attire. Thus we see a field of great usefulness for the petticoat of the future. Young ladies can make sketches from nature on their own petticoats. Every damsel her own sketch-book, will be their motto. Poets can inscribe sonnets to their latrose ankles round the hem of her petticoat. Mothers can have fairy tales, alphabets, and small scholastic works inscribed on their garments, and so instruct their children as they walk about with them. Fancy an announcement, "Madame Perenelle begs leave to call the attention of ladies about to visit the sea-side to their new and richly-embroidered petticoats, at one shilling each. Each petticoat contains an installment of a new novel of great domestic interest, by Mr. Anthony Trollope, entitled, 'Tonks or Frills.' The story will be complete in Fifty we kly petticoats." There is no reason whatever that journalism should not be represented in this way. For example, the Daily Petticoat, a journal for ladies, or the Weekly Pinafore and Ulrt's Gazette.

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THE STATE CANVASS.

A NORTHWESTERN VIEW OF THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

Negro Testimony and its Relation to the People and the Party.

WHAT ARE ITS FRIENDS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

Since my last communications to you, the first Democratic negro outrages, and the second recommending negro testimony, have been our fortune to record in several of the Northwestern States.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRACY.

We met there the true and tried Democracy; men who have stood firmly and bravely by the Constitution and the Union through the years of fiery trial now past, and who earnestly hope that this day's work may thwart those who, if they can, will destroy both. Every State in the Union will be restored to its old and constitutional rights and privileges, and when every State will be free to regulate its own internal and domestic policy.

We found that, without exception, they all admired Kentucky and her people, but they said to us, Mr. Julius, can you inform us why it is that Kentucky will allow her children to be dragged into the Federal courts at the instigation of your negroes, when it all might be so easily avoided by the passage of a simple law recognizing negro testimony? We are as much opposed, remarked they, as you possibly can be to negro suffrage, and believe that in the future it will be productive of untold misery and degradation, and, if persisted in, must sooner or later sap the very foundation of the Republic, but we can see no connection whatever between that and negro testimony. The one confers a political right, whilst the other merely subjects a duty to be performed.

For long years continued they, we have permitted persons of every race and color to testify, and have seen no evils resulting from it. When causes are tried in our courts we are willing to receive all evidence which can elucidate the truth, and we have confidence enough in our juries to believe that they will know what to receive as truth and what as falsehood, that they will separate the wheat from the chaff, and thus keep properly balanced the scales of justice.

In 1861, they continued, when the Democratic banners trailed in the dust, and the party seemed crushed and vanquished, almost beyond the power of resuscitation, it was Kentucky that first inspired it with new courage, and sounded the first triumphant notes of victory. You were then denounced in your own wide spread, and the cry was raised that the principles which you enunciated were as old as the constitution itself; they had received the sanction of such patriots as Jefferson and Madison, Clay and Jackson, and the Democracy everywhere recognized them as founded upon truth, justice and the Constitution.

In spite of all the denunciations hurled against you, you were grandly victorious, and proclaimed that the Democratic party was one and indivisible from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; but imagine our surprise, said one of our friends, when we recently attended a political discussion in your State, and heard one of your public speakers denounce all as without the Democratic fold who denied—aye, dared, to express the belief that negro testimony should be admitted. If our friends engaged in his proposition, which, he affirmed, were sent to Paris, himself posting large rolls which had every appearance of being manuscripts of music. One day an employee of the Post, being himself a amateur of music, and desirous of obtaining one of these precious morceaux, opened a package. Not a trace or bar of music, only cabalistic signs. Upon being submitted to the Government, they were found to be dispatches in cypher, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. At the next ball of the court the Emperor Alexander approached Boucher, and placed before him one of these manuscripts, begging of him to play it. Seized with fright, the poor musician dropped his violin; but the Czar merely smiled, while Boucher, with the fear of the death which awaited him, was obliged to continue until the ball was finished. He was then conveyed to a fortress, where he was confined for three years.

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No one can abhor the proposed fifteenth constitutional amendment more than we do; but we fear it will soon be adopted, and then we shall have negro votes and negroes of them. Perhaps we could endure it, whether they cannot even be witnesses. But this will not be much more absurd than what we now see daily. Kentucky, say some of our Hoosiers, will never allow the black man to testify against the white—never, no never, but you have only to walk into Judge Ballard's court, in Louisville, and you see white men dragged from their homes from every quarter of the State, fined, and imprisoned upon negro testimony, and the only redress for the outrage is that the grand jury would have to split an unspeakable orth to express the upbuildings of a voiceless law.

In looking over the Courier-Journal a few days since, we saw that the Hon. Fry Lawrence, of Jefferson, had been fined forty-five dollars at the suit of a negro, and that Reporter Jenkins had been fined one hundred and fifty dollars at the suit of a negro woman whom he had arrested whilst in discharge of his duties of police officer of the town of Portland, and who consequently had an unlawful assault upon her person. Now, it may be true that we have no negro testimony in Kentucky for offenses committed against our own laws, but we imagine it would be somewhat difficult to convince Lawrence and Jenkins of this fact. By the by, if the State should and will not protect her citizens from Federal persecution, ought not the Legislature to make an appropriation and reimburse their losses? They have given themselves for the past and security for the future. We merely throw out the suggestion.

A few months ago a negro by the name of Conley was tried for murder, and was sentenced to be hung by Judge Brauer, but before he was taken from the custody of our State authorities by the Federal Courts, and carried beyond our reach, and the crime of murder goes unavenged of justice. As things now stand a negro can murder a white citizen in the State, and can appeal from State jurisdiction to the Federal Courts, and we cannot even try him, though his blood be reeking with the blood of his victim.

Can we avoid this by force, no, there are none of us so mad as to advise it, for we all know that the colossal power of the General Government overshadows everything at the present, and, like the mighty Juggernaut, would crush any attempt at resistance, however just and righteous it might be. We cannot use force, for, as we said before, there are none of us so mad as to advise it. Our people are sick of civil war just now; then why not let us act wisely and adopt that legislation which will remove the evil which is surely stifling and oppressing us.

THE PEOPLE MOST IN GENERAL AND PARTICULARLY IN KENTUCKY.

As for ourselves, we candidly confess that we should like to see a radical change take place in regard to the laws of evidence. We have chained ourselves in this respect to the usages and precedents of the dark ages, and as yet have been unable to break their dusty, cobwebbed trammels. We want the doors open wide upon. We want more light, and desire that all men be permitted to testify, whether they be plaintiffs or defendants, interested or not interested, and we want to see our juries to determine what degree of credibility shall attach to their sworn statements.

If a man is now tried for murder and his life hangs upon the result, his son or daughter is a legal witness, and yet that son and daughter, if they chance to be interested in the issue of a civil suit to the tithing amount of one cent, are not allowed to testify. A man may be sued for a million of dollars, and his whole estate may be involved in the issue of the contest, and his children, who expect to inherit his vast estates, are competent witnesses, but if issue be joined upon the title to a single dime, they are incompetent. Where is the evidence? Where is the sense? Where is the justice? Why not let all testify, and then let the jury determine

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1869.

THE NEWS.

A negro was elected to Congress from Virginia Wednesday.

The Boston Herald nominates Ex-Minister C. F. Adams for Governor.

Niagara Falls and not Boston is the place designated for the meeting of the Ninth Army Corps.

The Hamilton county, Ohio, delegation express dissatisfaction with the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans for Governor.

A game of base ball was played yesterday at Williamsburg, N. Y., between the Harvards and Eckfords. The latter were victorious by a score of 17 to 8.

The Union Republican State Central League is the name of the new political organization formed in Massachusetts to oppose prohibitory legislation.

Three hundred and twenty-five barrels of sugar were seized at Cincinnati yesterday by the collector of that port for false invoices made in New Orleans.

Arthur Bunn, one of the editors of the Winnebago Press, has been arrested in Chicago on suspicion of robbing the Winnebago treasury safe of about $10,000.

James Lewis, a young man partially insane, living at No. 25 Douglas place, Chicago, committed suicide Wednesday noon by hanging himself from his bed-room door.

The case of L. Nicholas against the Kansas Pacific railway, for damages sustained last summer by a train running off the track, was decided yesterday at Topeka by a verdict for the plaintiff for $22,000.

A sail boat with sails set capsized and came ashore Wednesday near Stony Point Lighthouse, N. Y. No bodies have been found. There was no name on the boat, and nothing is known as to how many were lost.

The reports of the damages by floods in Republican, Saline and Solomon valleys, Western Kansas, have been greatly exaggerated. The corn was not injured at all, and the other crops were not materially damaged. Very few lives were lost.

Sanders block, in Fisherville, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. It was occupied as stores by Mr. Sanders, whose loss is $10,000; Geo. W. Abbott, clothing, loss $1,500; Hale & Chadwick, dry goods and shoes, loss $4,000; McNeal & Carter, groceries, loss $1,000.

Dispatches from Wisconsin say that the last few days of pleasant weather have greatly improved the prospects of the crops. The wheat is all right and will be ready for harvest in a couple of weeks. Corn looks well and is coming ahead very fast.

Hayman was indicted by the grand jury at Cincinnati yesterday for embezzling $6,000 belonging to the Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind. It is one of the indictments which was nolled the other day. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Joseph Simonds was thrown from the I. C. R. R. track, near the Soldiers' Home, at Chicago, yesterday afternoon by a passenger train. He was taken to the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, on Calumet avenue, where he died the same evening of his injuries.

The case of poisoning by wearing red stockings reported in the Chicago papers is not quite so bad as stated. Blauer is recovering instead of being just ready to die. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that he was fearfully poisoned by red stockings.

A large number of citizens met at Buffalo, New York, yesterday evening, for the purpose of forming a free trade league. Resolutions indicative of the objects of the meeting were adopted, and a committee on permanent organization appointed to report at a subsequent meeting.

The commencement exercises of Trinity College, Connecticut, took place in the opera house in Hartford yesterday. Arthur McConkey, of Connecticut, delivered the salutatory and Geo. Otis Holbrook, of New York, the valedictory oration. Governor Jewell and Bishop Williams were present.

Henry Eastman and Charles Cannon were arrested Wednesday evening in Cincinnati, and a lot of burglars' tools found in their possession; also three thousand dollars which is identified as the money taken from the United States Collector's office Saturday night at Hamilton. They are in confinement.

Wednesday night the southward-bound freight train on the Illinois Central railroad ran off the track three miles below Kankakee—it is supposed from an explosion of the boiler. The engineer was found lying beneath the wreck burned to a cinder. There was scarcely a human trace left of the unfortunate man. The fireman was also badly scalded, and it is rumored that a brakeman was killed, but it is not authenticated.

A woman's protective union, for the purpose of obtaining employment and proper remuneration for working women, was organized at St. Louis last night. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and Mrs. Hardy Cline was elected President and Mrs. Rose Jo. Brenell secretary. An interesting and lively discussion was had upon the question: "How can we best practically promote the interest and welfare of working women?"

The first annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association commenced at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday. The first race for four-oared working boats, distance 3¼ miles, was won by the Bancer, of Detroit. Time 25 minutes and 40 seconds. The second race, distance 3 miles, was won by Maume of Toledo. Time 22 minutes and 35 seconds. The third race, single sculls, distance two miles, was won by W. R. Conklin, of Toledo. Time 15 minutes and 52 seconds. The barge race for the championship of the Lakes takes place to-day. Clubs were present from Detroit, Milwaukee, Saginaw City and Erie.

M. L. Shreve, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, who was engaged in the Capt. Donaldson case when the latter was first arrested, was assaulted on Fifth street, opposite the Planters' House, yesterday, by Geo. W. Floyd, a brother-in-law of Donaldson, and pretty severely punished. The cause was said to be some reflection cast by Shreve upon Capt. Donaldson's wife, who is Floyd's sister. An assault was also made upon John F. Darby, a prominent citizen and banker, by a man named Johnson, whose wife was a depositor at Darby's bank, which recently suspended, but no harm was done. Later in the day, however, Darby's son met Johnson and gave him a severe thrashing.

Rev. Mr. Cheney and his counsel having neglected or refused to select the assessors to try his case, the standing committee of the diocese met in Chicago yesterday in pursuance of the canon, and selected the following clergymen for that purpose: Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., Rev. H. N. Price, D. D., Rev. Thos. Smedes, Rev. John Benson Rev. A. W. Snyder. The standing committee also appointed a president of the court in the absence of the Bishop. It is understood that Mr. Cheney has not yet taken any action looking to his own defense, and the opinion is gaining strength that he will not do so. It is said that he has gone to visit his friend, Rev. Mr. Belden, rector of the church built by Jay Cooke at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, who is laboring under the same charge as Mr. Cheney, but, as Mr. Belden's church is private property, and his salary is paid by the owner there, it is understood that there is no power to reach him except that of excommunication.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

Report of the Special Committee to the General Council Last Night.

The Terms and Conditions Proposed

By the action of the General Council last night the long-mooted question of a change of gauge and connection between the Louisville and Cincinnati and the Louisville and Nashville railways has taken a more tangible shape than ever heretofore, if it has not been virtually settled. Appended is the report of the special committee as presented to the Council and assigned as the special order for 9 o'clock at the meeting next week:

To the General Council:

The undersigned, a special committee appointed to confer with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies upon the subject of the change of the gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, &c., after their several meetings have agreed to report in favor of an agreement being entered into between said railroad companies and the city of Louisville, embracing the following terms and conditions, viz:

The city of Louisville to grant to the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies the right to lay down and use a connecting track, upon a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, from the depot of the one company to that of the other, upon the following named streets, viz: To the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company down Green or Jefferson street to Tenth, Eleventh, or Twelfth street; thence out Tenth, Eleventh, or Twelfth (whichever of such streets as may be determined) to Broadway, and up Broadway to the present depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, upon a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches; and to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company the right to lay down tracks upon their gauge, through such streets named above, as will enable them to enter and use a union passenger depot, contemplated to be built upon Green or Jefferson street, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company to bind themselves to change the gauge of their road to 4 feet 8½ inches before the 1st day of January, 1871, or so much sooner as the Newport and Cincinnati bridge shall be completed.

The city of Louisville to bind itself to pay the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company three-fifths of the entire cost of the change of gauge, said cost to be determined by reference to arbiters mutually chosen; and, should the city not be ready to pay in money the portion agreed to be paid by her of the cost of said change of gauge, she is to execute her note to said company at four months, with interest, payable in bank upon being advised of the amount.

The Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies to have the right to prepare the road-beds for the superstructure of the connecting tracks, to purchase or condemn the necessary private property (under such authority as they may have, but not at any expense or liability upon the part of the city of Louisville) at any time they may desire to do so. But the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington are to have no right to lay down the superstructure of such connecting road-beds until the change of gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad shall be made as above provided. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company may lay down their track on the superstructure at any time. The connecting tracks to be used only by horse-power during the hours from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., but may be used by steam-power from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M.

The Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, and such other railroad companies as may unite in contributing their ratable proportion, are to agree to erect a spacious and convenient union passenger depot on Green or Jefferson street, between Sixth and Twelfth streets, and to grant the right to use and occupy the same jointly with them, to be at such as may be reasonably done by all railroads entering the city by authority of the General Council, such grant to be made upon fair and reasonable terms and payment.

All of which is very respectfully submitted, with the following resolution:

THOMAS L. BARRET,
F. T. FOX,
Board Aldermen.
W. H. DIX,
THO. J. TAPP,
Board Common Council.

Resolved, by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the City Attorney prepare an ordinance, to be signed by the Mayor and the presidents of the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. Companies such papers as, in his judgment, may be necessary to carry out the terms of the agreement agreed upon as recommended by the Special Committee of the General Council, as set forth by the preamble.

THE CITY.

Local.

For additional local matter, see first page.

In for It.

Sallie Riley, recorded as drunk and disorderly, was the only fresh arrival at the jail last night.

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals adjourned at noon yesterday, for a recess until the 9th of September.

Night Cars Resumed.

The City Railway Company have resumed running night cars on Main, Preston, Jefferson and Broadway.

Death of "Crescent."

John O'Bannon's valuable horse "Crescent" was run over and killed yesterday morning by the train from Cincinnati.

The Louisville Military.

The Reiss Guards, the Waddell Greys, and the Thomas Zouaves will drill for a prize at Cedar Hill Park on Monday next.

Assault and Battery.

George Scott, accused of assaulting and battering Hugh Gordon, was arrested and lodged at First-street station-house last night.

Railroading.

The Mercer County Railroad delegation and the Trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad had their heads together in the Cincinnati Board of Trade rooms on Wednesday.

The Penitentiary $20,000.

The act of the Legislature releasing Harry Todd, keeper of the penitentiary, from the payment of $20,000 rental is being constitutionally tested before the Franklin Circuit Court by the Attorney General. A decision will probably be rendered to-day.

Favors.

Mr. Kahn, General Mail Agent; J. B. Innis, of the American Express; and J. Menefee, conductor of the Silver Palace sleeping-car on the through line to New York, have our thanks for advance copies of Indianapolis, St. Louis, and New York papers.

Gone to the House of Refuge.

The three little rogues—Thos. Richter, John Phillipi, and John F. Raglo—who broke into and robbed the store of Janney & Perry, on Main street, last Sunday night, have been committed to the House of Refuge, there to stay until they reach their eighteenth year.

Great Falling Off.

Whether affected by the great foment now going on among the liquor dealers, or not, certain it is that disorderly drunkards in the midst of us are growing small by degrees and beautifully less in numbers. Just three of these unquiet bibbers were before Judge Craig yesterday.

Dead in Her Bed.

A Mrs. Smith, an occupant of a house in an alley between Franklin and Washington and Campbell and Wenzell streets, was found dead in her bed at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was supposed to have died from intemperance.

The Opera House Squabble.

It isn't over yet. The case of George F. Fuller vs. A. W. Bugbee, in the trial of which on the 8th judgment was rendered against Bugbee, dispossessing him of the Louisville Opera House, again came before Justice Clement yesterday on a motion by Bugbee for a rehearing. The plea set up was that the recent decision was contrary to law and the evidence. The motion for a new trial was overruled. It is probable that the irrepressible Bugbee will take an appeal. More litigation in the distance.

Over the Falls.

Three boys, Wm. Hall, Joseph Adams, and John Vaughn, started for Jeffersonville in a skiff Wednesday, but in attempting to make the passage of the river they were swept by the current toward the falls. The skiff was borne quickly down to the great bridge, where it struck pier No. 19 and commenced sinking, and the three young adventurers would certainly have drowned had not two fishermen—Richard Hillyard and Wm. Taylor—gone to their rescue. They were all brought to shore in safety.

Why They Didn't Come.

An informal meeting of the City Council of Cincinnati was held Tuesday evening for the purpose of determining whether or not the Board should go on an excursion to Louisville. From the statements made in this meeting it appears that the city fathers of Louisville have strangely omitted to formally invite their Cincinnati brethren to the much-talked of feast of good things and polite escort around our metropolis. This little discrepancy was rectified at the Council last night. We trust our Cincinnati friends will come along and think none the less of us for the unintentional slight.

Sergeant Bates in Louisville.

Sergeant Bates, who carried the flag from Vicksburg to Washington, is now in this city, at the St. Cloud Hotel. A number of citizens have tendered him a complimentary benefit, to be given at Weisiger Hall on Friday evening of next week. The entertainment will be under the management of Mr. W. T. Melville, the well-known comedian of the Louisville Opera-house, and two good plays will be brought out. Sergeant Bates will appear in his walking costume, bearing the flag, and will review his experience while engaged in demonstrating the condition of the country in 1868.

Kukluxing an Editor.

Henry A. Schaeffer, city editor of the Anzeiger, on Wednesday received the following singular document, which evidently refers to some statement made in one of the local columns of that paper in regard to the killing of policeman John O'Connell:

LOUISVILLE KY July 5 69

Mr Shaffer you ear Notifie to otter some mistackes oer they will break Brick Side of your head oer Large Knife in your Ribs.

Friends of
Form & Mez
which you disgrace in
your paper

Mr. Schaeffer is prepared to die hard, and declares his intention of meeting manfully the bricks, knives and orthography in any shape.

The Zephyr Club.

A musical association bearing this pretty name has been formed by some of our worthiest young townsmen. Its object is the promotion of the pleasure and the musical taste of its members. Many of our favored citizens are ready to testify to the charming serenade abilities of the Zephyr. The instrumentalists are: Frank Lamaired, first violin; Henry Hartman, first violin; Frank McArthur, second violin; Theo. Priessler, second violin; John Patterson, violoncello; Dr. Pease, first guitar; Robert Davis, second guitar; Geo. Seymour, first cornet; Robert T. Stowe, second cornet; Otto Winstel, bass viol. The quartette is composed of Jewett Butterfield, first tenor; Dr. Pease, second tenor; Robt. Davis, first bass; Wm. Belknap, second bass; George Seymour, second bass.

Resignation of Officers Metz and Foreman.

Officers M. A. Metz and Thomas Foreman yesterday resigned their positions as members of the Metropolitan Police of Louisville, and their joint resignation was accepted by the Board of Commissioners. The following is a copy:

To the Hon. Board of Police, Louisville and Jefferson County:

GENTLEMEN: You will please receive this as our resignation as police officers of the city of Louisville. You will also receive herewith our sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended us since our connection with the present force. We deeply regret the sad affair in which our friend and fellow-officer lost his life, and in which we were, unfortunately mixed up. Hoping, gentlemen, that the day may be far distant when there will be a repetition of the sad accident, and with many kind feelings for your welfare and the well-being of the police of Louisville, we subscribe ourselves,

Yours, respectfully,
M. A. METZ,
THOMAS FOREMAN.

Off in a Storm.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the new mail-line steamer Ben. Franklin, shining with fresh paint, and ponderous in her size and strength, left the foot of Third street on her first trip from Louisville to Cincinnati, her decks and cabin thronging with passengers. As she left a heavy gale from the southwest sprung up, and great black clouds, heavy with rain, came on with the wind. The surface of the river was thrown into a violent commotion, and the waves went chasing each other up stream in all sorts of fantastic shapes as the big boat bore swiftly on. The old ferryboats whistled gruffly as they passed, and clouds of dust swept down from the levee and were borne out over the water to mingle with the cinders and soot from the puffing smokestacks, or to settle upon the clean decks of the magnificent new steamer. As she was passing Jeffersonville the storm broke, and torrents of rain succeeded the gale. The scene was a grand one—grand enough to be the subject of a storm-picture from the best artist in the land. Done up with a little lightning, it would be such a picture as we seldom have so near home.

Personal.

Mr. Dan. W. Richards, a clever and worthy gentleman and a life-long Democrat, is for the first time a candidate for office—that of Police Commissioner—at the ensuing August election. While it is not our intention to take the side of any particular aspirant in this race, presuming that all the candidates are Democrats, we are glad of the opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Richards' announcement elsewhere in our paper and of saying that we know him to be an enterprising and industrious citizen, having for years been identified with the steamboat interest, and engaged in boat-building here. He is a generous, liberal and enterprising gentleman, and deserves a liberal support, for he is certainly worthy of it, and if elected will make an able, efficient and useful member of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Harry P. Parsons, Esq., of this city, has been solicited to accept the Presidency of the Female College at Springfield, Ohio, and also to take charge of the new public school at Henderson, Ky. Although still a young man, Mr. Parsons has had several years' experience as a college professor in this State and others. Should he take either of the positions now offered, the welfare of the institution obtaining his services will be highly promoted.

P. B. Waggener, Esq., of the firm of Atwood, Waggener, & Co., general agents for Kentucky of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, is at present on a visit to Cleveland, Ohio. He reports the Cleveland branch of his company as in a flourishing condition, having a larger business than any other life company.

During the Chancery Court vacation, extending from to-day until towards the last of September, the Chancellor, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, will make a journey to and from Europe. His health, which continues feeble, demands a change of climate.

Hon. A. W. Dudley, of Frankfort; Mrs. General Hascher, of Indiana; Colonel D. R. Russell, of Mississippi, and Major B. H. Blanton of New Orleans, were at the Galt House yesterday.

The members of the Buckeye Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the United States Hotel.

CITY LEGISLATION.

Proceedings of the General Council Last Night.

Appropriations for the Benefit of the Shelby and the Norfolk Railroads.

REPORT UPON THE CHANGE OF GUAGE QUESTION.

Payment of the City's Employes—Visit of the Cincinnati Officials, &c.

The General Council convened in the City Hall at 8 o'clock last evening. In the lower board, President Duerson was in the chair and all the members present.

FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from the Mayor in regard to the purchase of a lot of ground on Southgate street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. Read and referred to the Revision Committee.

His Honor also transmitted a copy of the resolutions passed by the City Council of Newport relative to their late excursion to this city over the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, which were read, and that portion thanking the Council and citizens of Louisville was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The Mayor announced the reappointment of John Tompppes as clerk of the Executive Department, which was unanimously confirmed.

THE SHELBY RAILROAD.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the ordinance authorizing a subscription by the city of seven thousand shares of stock, of fifty dollars each, to aid the Shelby Railroad Company in building their road from its proposed junction with the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroad to Darmouth, Ky., was taken up and read. Mr. Brobston moved to postpone further action and make the ordinance the special order for 9 o'clock at the next meeting. This motion was laid on the table. Mr. McAteer moved to amend the ordinance by expressing that all real estate within the corporate limits, except that used for charitable and religious purposes, be taxed for the proposed subscription. He afterwards explained that he desired that his amendment should only do away with the expense to the city of collecting the tax ($1,000), and entail it upon the railroad company. The ordinance as amended was adopted by a vote of 21 to 9.

THE NORFOLK RAILROAD.

A report from the special committee appointed to consider matters in reference to the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad was submitted, with a resolution providing that five thousand dollars be appropriated by the city to the said railroad company to make its survey from Louisville to Pound Gap, the money to be paid by the Treasurer when $10,000 shall have been subscribed and paid by the counties along the line of the road, and not until the route is surveyed and located. A motion to amend the resolution by striking out $10,000 and inserting $50,000 to be subscribed and paid by the counties along the road was laid on the table. Mr. Coke moved to lay the motion to adopt the resolution on the table, which was carried by 12 to 16. Mr. Coke then moved a reconsideration of the vote. It was moved to lay this motion on the table, which was lost. The motion to reconsider then recurring, it was rejected by 9 to 13.

PUMP DIPPERS.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution directing the Mayor to cause drinking dippers to be attached to all the pumps in the city. Adopted.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By resolution the Mayor and a committee of one from the upper Board and two from the lower Board, were authorized to certify to all the bills made in extending the hospitalities of the city to the Councilmen of Newport and Covington, and the Treasurer to pay the same and charge to incidental expense account. Messrs. Jenkins and McAteer were appointed to act with the Mayor from the lower Board.

THE CITY CEMETERY.

By resolution the Mayor was authorized to advertise for proposals to grade, pave and curb the sidewalks around the City Cemetery on Jefferson street.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

A report was made by the special committee of conference with the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad on the subject of changing the gauge of the former road in order to connect with the latter. The committee favor a grant of the right of way to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad for a track 4 feet 8½ inches wide down Green or Jefferson streets to Tenth or Eleventh street, and thence to a connection with the Louisville and Nashville road at the depot, and the privilege to the latter road of laying a track along Tenth or Eleventh to a depot point on Green or Jefferson. A motion to lay this report on the table failed by 4 to 17, when a motion to postpone the subject until 9 o'clock at the next meeting, and ordering the publication of the report in the city newspapers, was adopted.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The Mayor, in a communication, urged the Council to provide means for the payment of the contractors for the work done upon the City Hospital extension, and submitted a resolution to effect that end. A substitute was offered by Mr. McAteer embracing all parties having claims upon the city, and directing the Auditor to draw warrants for the same upon the Treasurer when certified to by the contractors and the Mayor. The substitute was lost. It was then moved to refer the Mayor's communication to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report as soon as possible. Mr. Jenkins moved to amend by instructing the committee to report at 8½ o'clock at the next meeting.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. Jenkins submitted a number of claims for public printing, and recommended their payment, viz: COURIER-JOURNAL, $445 51; Evening Express, $445 47; Anzeiger, $445 53; John P. Morton & Co., $350 50; Knoeffel & Adams, $60. Each of the claims allowed.

OTHER CLAIMS.

The chairman of the Finance Committee and others reported in favor of sundry claims, all of which were concurred in.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen adjourning the Council to Thursday evening, July 15th, was agreed to.

OUR CINCINNATI GUESTS.

Mr. Tapp offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee (three from the lower and two from the upper board) to invite the Mayor, members of the General Council and city officers of Cincinnati to visit Louisville, and to make all arrangements for their proper entertainment while here. The resolution passed, and Messrs. Tapp, McAteer and German were appointed on the committee.

REPAIR OF JEFFERSON STREET.

Mr. Visman offered a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutters and roadway of Jefferson street, from the east side of First to the east side of Fifth. Adopted.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the Council adjourned until Thursday evening, the 15th inst.

THE RAILROAD MANIA.

The Achievement Between Louisville and Cincinnati.

With the completion of the Pacific road we have witnessed something like an apotheosis of railway performance. We shall probably never behold a grander achievement in this line than is given by the Pacific road. Of lesser triumphs, however, we are far from the end.

In our own State a vast deal yet remains to be done. Our condition will have been vastly improved when the routes now building and under discussion shall have been completed, but the field admits and our future growth will probably demand something more than this. Indeed, there seems to be even now a revival of the *furore* for railroads. The opening of a new route is at this day attended with as much local rejoicing and celebration as was invoked years ago, when the art of building railroads was a "new thing under the sun." What a glorious time, for instance, have we had over the completion of the short route to Cincinnati, and what a tremendous excitement there has been among the Cincinnatians concerning their projected great Southern railroad.

We venture the assertion moreover that no new road has ever behaved so handsomely and so munificently towards its local public as has been done by the Louisville and Cincinnati Company. Three Common Councils have been treated to a free ride over the entire length of the road, and many of the citizens of either termini have received complimentary tickets good for one week. Surely no other railroad company has been so splendidly liberal as this, and we may safely claim that ours has thus far eclipsed all others; a circumstance over which it is pardonable to indulge in a little city pride and self-praise. We have understood that the officers of the road pursued the rule towards the people of Louisville of giving a free ticket to every intelligent man who applied for one. What magnificent generosity to be sure! Such masterly diplomacy entitles Colonel Gill, or whoever originated it, to a first-class foreign mission. The effect has been to secure for the road the warmest popular favor. It has suddenly turned the tide of travel in the new channel, and, once diverted in that direction, no small effort will turn it otherways. It has been to the road like a brilliant and original advertisement. In one word, the company, by their unstinted and sagacious management, have made their road popular, and kept the leading place in the public mind for the space of a whole week.

But the novelty is now worn off. The new road has become part and parcel of our daily life, and its utility seems already quite indispensable. It supplies another connecting link to the great railway system of the country, and pushes that system one more further towards perfection.

The Croxton Trial.

The argument in the Croxton trial was not opened on yesterday, as had been expected. It will be opened this morning by Judge Bullock, for the defense. He will be followed by Messrs. J. Hop Price, T. L. Burnett, and Isaac Caldwell, also attorneys for the defendant. The case will be closed by Colonel Phil Lee, prosecuting attorney. It will be obviously impossible to publish all of these arguments in the COURIER-JOURNAL. Nor is it necessary, as from the nature of the case there must be much repetition in each one of them. We shall therefore select one for the defense and one for the prosecution, and confine ourselves to the publication of these as presenting a fair, if not a complete, view of the case.

CITY FEATURES.

New Firm.

It will be seen by the advertisements in the COURIER-JOURNAL this morning that the old firm of Cochran, Hackett & Co., having been dissolved, is succeeded by the new one of Hackett & Anderson, Mr. W. J. Anderson, a gentleman well known in business circles, having purchased the interest of Mr. Hackett's former associates. Mr. A. is a gentleman of energy and fine business capacity, and will be found a great acquisition to the important branch of manufacturing enterprise in which he is engaged. The new firm will conduct the foundry business on an extensive scale, their specialty being mantels, grates, stoves, &c., and in commending their establishment to our readers we can give them the assurance that in prices they will compete successfully with any similar establishment in the West.

The German.

Mr. Joseph Cohen, so well known as a successful and practical teacher of the German language, will open a vacation school at his residence on Fifth street, just beyond Broadway, on Monday next. The tuition ($6 for the six weeks), is inconsiderable in comparison with the value to be derived from an acquaintance with this every-day language of business people.

New Buildings for Center College.

Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Danville, Ky., advertises to-day for proposals for the stone and brick work of the new edifice for Center College, to be erected at Danville immediately. It is to be a large building, and our contractors and builders would do well to give the advertisement their attention.

Louisville Female Seminary.

The Nineteenth Annual Session of this most excellent and popular institution will commence on the 6th of September next. Under the efficient management of Mrs. W. B. Nold, it has attained a grand success, and it is eminently deserving the high favor it has met with.

☞ Mr. W. H. Rarey, the well-known horse tamer, is here for a few days, and will give lessons on Saturday morning, at Long & Co.'s stable, Second street. He desires the wildest and most vicious horses or colts presented, and he will make no charge for training them.

The Great Henderson Land Sale.

George F. Beatty is in this city looking after the Henderson land sale, and has established a club agency at Messrs. Dake & Helmus', 86 Fourth street, where tickets may be procured.

30,000

people have made purchases at the Fifty-cent store, 99½ Fifth street.

Fragrant and Pleasing.

COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS are widely known—fragrant and pleasing; they have a softening influence on the skin.—[Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Slevins' Western Addition.

Lots may still be procurred in these fine, level, elevated grounds, where it is determined to make a most beautiful, attractive and select neighborhood. There is there a constant, pure fresh breeze from over the falls and Indiana knobs, making it especially desirable in point of health and comfort. Apply to T. & R. Slevin & Cain, or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsay's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

THE WHISKY EMBARGO.

Meeting of Liquor Dealers at the Board of Trade Rooms.

In response to a call, a large number of the dealers in whisky assembled at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday at 12 M.

The following merchants and business houses were represented, viz:

W. L. Weller, R. H. Crump, Ripy, Burrell & Co., W. Heffrenan, Geo. W. Wicks & Co., S. T. Suit & Co., Hughes, Heath & Co., Gheens & Co., Jesse Moore & Co., E. H. Chase & Co., Jas. A. Clark & Co., Ropke & Haxthausen, J. B. Mellvain & Son, W. H. Walker & Co., Hackett & Dore, [illegible] Davis, Virden, Davies & Co., John B. Lewis, Lomon & McCormick, Aug. Harstmann, Stoge & Relling, Chambers, Bros. & Co., C. P. Moorman & Co., Gould, Bates & Co., W. Thierman & Co., Schickadantz & Sewell, J. M. Davis & Co., Lewis Brothers (New Albany, Ind.), R. A. Shrader & Co., J. H. Shroeder & Son, Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.

F. S. J. Ronald, Vice President of the Board of Trade, took the chair and called the meeting to order. After briefly stating the object of the meeting, Miller Stewart, Esq., offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the action to be taken upon the recent order of Commissioner Delano, dated June 23, be considered by the Louisville Board of Trade.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, with discretionary power to employ counsel in drawing up a petition to Commissioner Delano praying for such modification of his order as will relieve the trade of the embarrassing effects said order has produced.

Messrs. J. M. Davis, John H. Ropke and W. L. Weller were appointed said committee.

Mr. John B. Lewis moved that the names of W. H. Walker and J. A. Giles be added to the committee. Adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

The meeting, of which the above is a full report, was brought about by a recent legal construction put upon the law regulating the license and revenue to be paid by liquor dealers, of the wholesale class especially. By the old law, all compounders were compelled to pay a license of $25. Compounding is the putting together of two kinds of whiskies. By the recent construction of the law, coloring whiskies is also ruled to be compounding; and, by the late law regulating and defining who are compounders, all dealers who compound are ruled to be rectifiers, and compelled to use rectifiers' stamps. Rectified whisky, known to the trade as such, sells generally at from 10 cents to $1 25 per gallon. Under the existing law any dealer who changes whisky in any manner is known and designated as a compounder. By the last construction of the law, if the dealer be a compounder, he is also a rectifier, and must put a rectifier's stamp on his compounded goods, even when such compounded goods cost him from two and a half to five dollars per gallon. The latter, having attached thereto a rectifier's stamp, can only be sold at rectified whisky rates or prices. The wholesaler thus advertises to the trade that he is selling his goods, known to the trade to be worth from 90 cents to $1 25, or according to the price of highwines, as the case may be.

For instance, a country obliging merchant desires to purchase from a wholesale dealer a number of barrels of whisky. The whisky may be seven per cent. above proof; the jobber objects to this, as he only wants proof whisky. The color of the whisky may not be such as is desired also. The wholesaler has been accustomed to reducing the liquor to proof by mixing and toning it down in tubs kept for the purpose; and while the whisky was going through the toning down process, the color was also changed to the desired shade, without, so the dealer informs us, infringing upon the former laws. But, by this recent construction, every dealer who changes his liquors from the original packages, is ruled to be a rectifier and compounder, and must sell the liquors so handled or changed at such prices as are paid for rectified liquors. The wholesale liquor dealers of the city, with a few exceptions, are seriously affected by this late construction of the law. They held a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms to-day for the purpose of taking some measure whereby they may be relieved from the embarrassing predicament in which they are now placed.

BASE BALL.

The Rain Interferes with the Game Yesterday—Another Trial To-day.

The return game of base ball between the Eagle Club of this city and the Buckeye, Jr., of Cincinnati was called at Cedar Hill yesterday, but after the first innings and the Buckeye's part of the second had been played a blowing rain came up and the game was postponed till this afternoon. There was a large crowd present, whose tickets were refunded at the gate.

The game promised to be close and interesting, and for that reason we give a synopsis of so much of it as was played. Mr. Crooks, of the Kentucky club, was chosen umpire, and the Eagles, winning the toss, sent the Buckeyes to the bat. Smith took the bat, but was quickly out on a foul by Tracy. Radabaugh came next and was put out on the first base. Black followed, made a good hit, but was afterwards put out on the run home. A thorough whitewash for the Cincinnatis to begin with.

The Eagles came in evidently much encouraged by the amiable turn matters had taken, and Bodley went to the bat and straightway to his first base on the second ball passed. McCullough followed him quickly. They both stole a base while Harry Truman was at the bat. Presently Truman got a good ball and sent it flying to the far center field. It fell into the hands of Miller, however, and Harry gave way, Anderson, who knocked his first ball to the right field, making his second base, sending McCullough to his third and letting Bodley home. McCullough presently came in on a passed ball, and Anderson, after two or three balls had passed from pitcher to catcher, stole in on the sly. Orvey Truman then knocked a ball upwards, which, coming straight down, fell into the hands of Black. Bayless took the bat and made his first by a hard run. Timberlake sent the ball to the far right, made his third base and let Bayless in. He afterwards came in on a passed ball while Booth was waiting for a good ball. Booth struck out and the Eagles went to the field, after scoring five to the Buckeyes' nothing.

Miller took the bat to commence the second inning for the Cincinnatians. He struck a good ball and sent it away into the left field, making his second base. Dickman just succeeded in getting to his first on a ball held a little too long by Timberlake. Here Tracy hurt his finger and Truman went behind the bat. Britt out on a foul; Dickman came in; O'Dowd made his first; Snodgrass came in; Miller followed; Newland was put out at the home plate by Truman, with a ball prettily thrown to him by Bayless. This sent the Buckeyes to the field, but the rain coming up the game was called, and after consultation, it was agreed to postpone it till this afternoon, when it will be resumed at the latter half of the second innings, with the Eagles at the bat. Those making scores on the Eagle side were Bobby McCullough, Anderson, Timberlake, and Bayless—5. On the Buckeye were Miller, Snodgrass, Radabaugh, and Smith—4, with an inning in favor of the Eagle.

The attendance would undoubtedly have been the largest that Cedar Hill has had for a long time, as the cars, which were run every three minutes for the occasion, were all filled up to the time the rain set in. The crowd this afternoon will be immense, and will witness a fine game.

IN EVANSVILLE.

Some of the Features—The Rampaging Legal Fraternity—A Forest Park—Etc., Etc.

THE HOTELS.

No stranger can be long in Evansville without remarking the deplorable inferiority of its hotels. They are a disgrace to the city, and we think no one who has ever given them a trial will feel disposed to repeat the experiment. This want of a comfortable and elegant hotel is a defect which the enterprising people of that city ought to remedy at once. Until it is done, the tourist and the men of business will shun their town, and make their visits to it as rare and brief as possible.

BUSINESS AND DWELLING HOUSES.

The city contains no lack of good business houses, and a number more are now building. In the matter of dwelling houses Evansville is also very well favored. There are several very beautiful private residences, about which there are spacious yards filled with every variety of tree, plant and flower. The number of such houses finished and erecting indicates that the well-to-do people of Evansville have a taste for charming homes, and possess sufficient opulence to have and enjoy them.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

While there we had occasion to spend a few hours within the walls of the court-house—a plain, substantial, ugly brick structure, too well built to tumble to the ground, and too unsightly to take fire and burn. It would seem, in our public buildings throughout the entire West, we have carried to perfection the principle of ugliness. Of course we do not refer to buildings of recent construction. We do these things better now than did the builders of the last generation. The Evansville court-house is a structure of the old-fashioned sort, and we pity any man who is compelled to spend much time within its dingy, gloomy court-room. The room is large enough, but it has a low ceiling, is illy ventilated, and for seats they have the old-fashioned straight-backed, hard wooden boxes or pews, to be seen in antiquated country churches. The bad air of the room is sure to give a man the headache, and the hard, uncomfortable benches are enough to break his back. The poor judge—a gentleman of intelligence and marked urbanity of manner—must have an awful time of it. His chair may be soft and luxurious, but he can not escape the bad air, and is compelled to listen attentively to the noisy long-winded pleadings of a score of lawyers. These gentlemen are for the most part great tobacco chewers, and appear at the bar in every variety of costume and attitude. They did not, however, wear their hats, and they kept their coats on, although they frequently indulged in such language toward one another as to keep the inexperienced spectator on the tip toe of excitement in apprehension of a row. But it soon appeared that all this violence of language and vehemence of gesture was simply for buncombe, and addressed not to one another but to judge, jury, and audience. The speeches over, the passion that seemed to inspire them no longer remained, and the men who a few moments ago were so fiercely belligerent now fraternise together most amicably. What a beautiful custom this is to be sure. Our legal gentry quarrel, wrangle, overreach, make fun of each other's speeches, call names and take foul holds intellectually, and yet no blood is shed, no animosities enkindled, no friendships sundered. It is all meant in a Pickwickian sense, and amounts only to a display of mental gymnastics gotten up for the benefit of audience and jury. But the poor Judge—he is deeply to be pitied. He must listen to it with the utmost gravity of countenance and dignity of demeanor, day after day, during the whole term of the court. After acquainting one's self with the character of the performances which are practiced in courts of justice by the members of the bar, it is not much wonder that our State and national Legislatures, containing, as they do, so many lawyers, should amount to little more than big-gun debating societies, where gasconade is mistaken for eloquence, special pleading for logic, and an emphatic manner for earnestness of conviction. There would therefore seem to be some reason in Senator Sprague's condemnation of the United States Senate. He tauntingly pronounced that body an assembly of lawyers, and therefore unfit to grapple with the serious, practical difficulties that environ the country. Well, after witnessing the scene described in the Evansville Court-house, we are satisfied that lawyers are far less positive, direct, and straightforward in their methods than men of business, and probably are as inefficient in Congress as Senator Sprague declares them to be.

SUBURBAN ATTRACTIONS.

Among its suburban attractions Evansville rejoices in the possession of a very beautiful grove, or wood, known as the Crescent City Springs. It is truly a lovely place, but as we visited it after night we saw too little of it to be able to give a minute description. It is simply a bit of natural forest converted into a park, and made attractive and comfortable by the hand of art. Being in the hands of private parties, admission to it is not free, and our readers will know better what it is if we call it a Mammoth beer-garden. And, by the way, is it not a shame that the people of Louisville are without a fine park?

For the benefit of strangers who may hereafter visit the Crescent City Springs, we would say that the street-cars cease running for the night at nine o'clock, and unless a sharp lookout is kept up for the last car to town they may be left behind, and compelled to walk in, as was the unfortunate case with our party, numbering among its members a very fat man of about two hundred pounds weight, to whom a walk of two miles in the dark, on a hot night, and over a rough road, was no joking matter.

Until they build a comfortable hotel at Evansville a stranger's impression of the place will not be favorable. They also need a new court-house, and improved facilities for getting to and from their suburban park. For the rest the business men of Evansville are wide-awake and energetic, and no doubt owe something of their business and prosperity to the want of a good canal at this point around the falls. When we get that, and our railroad bridge is completed, we shall probably divert this way a good deal of the tobacco and cotton that now moves via Evansville and New Albany.

MATTERS OF FACT.

The City of Louisville and the Green River Country.

The committee of citizens from Glasgow, who are in the city for the purpose of enlisting the aid of our people toward the completion of the Glasgow branch railroad, conferred with many of our business men yesterday and were received with marked cordiality and consideration.

There are several matters of fact connected with this enterprise which may be added to those made public in our former article.

The oil trade of Glasgow is already assuming large proportions. Over one hundred and fifty barrels per day are shipped thence. This trade alone is estimated as sufficient to pay the ordinary running expenses of the road.

Before the war, as we stated, the Glasgow Branch Company graded the road from Cave City to Glasgow. This grading is still uninjured. About a year ago, under an act of the Legislature, the road was sold and brought $3,700. The city of Glasgow has now subscribed $125,000. It is estimated that $150,000 will finish the work. Louisville is therefore asked for but $25,000.

On the 22d of this month a vote is to be taken to determine whether Barren county will subscribe $400,000 to the proposed Cumberland and Ohio railroad. The people of Glasgow, who embrace one-third of the voting population of the county, are against this tax. They think it will be better for them to come to Louisville by way of the Glasgow Branch than to go to Cincinnati by way of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad; particularly as this route is cheapest. So, if they can complete the subscription of the requisite sum they think they can convince the people of Barren of the inexpediency of the proposed tax. This is a point which Louisville should consider.

Glasgow and the Green river country are our friends. They have dealt with us for years. We are their natural market. We owe them a debt, and it is our interest to help them beside. Main street must put its hand in its pocket deep, and shell out liberally. Twenty-five thousand dollars is a mere bagatelle.

THE RINK.

Last Assemblage of the Season on Saturday Night.

On account of the warm season, Mr. Glover has concluded to close the rink altogether. In view of this a large number of citizens have solicited him to give one last parting assemblage. To this he has assented and named Saturday (to-morrow) night. It will no doubt be a brilliant affair. The votaries of the straps and rollers are determined to make it worthy the occasion of the closing of a season of enjoyment which has been to them so delightful. It will be one of the finest displays of fashions and of skating that has ever taken place at this popular resort.

Mr. Fenton, so well and favorably known, has consented to defer his intended departure for New York in order to be present on this occasion. He will give some exhibitions of his skill and grace that will be, as they have been during the present season, exquisite. There will also be a number of amateurs, among them several ladies, who will assist in the displays of fancy skating.

During the summer it is the intention of Mr. Glover to lay a new floor and remodel the hall in many particulars. When it is thrown open again in September it will be one of the most commodious and palatial places of amusement in the city.

Important Decision.

An important decision was rendered yesterday in the Court of Appeals touching the homestead law, affirming the decision of the court below, whereby, under a deed of trust that conveyed property, reserving homestead rights, to all creditors equally, pro rata, and there being one set of creditors with claims accruing before the passage of the law, and another after, the property in excess of the homestead valuation was divided equally among all creditors, and then the first class have the balance of their demands satisfied out of the homestead reservation.

Judges Robertson and Peters dissented.

Fire.

The ironing and drying-room connected with the Bowles House, Market street, between First and Second streets, took fire yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, but the fire department extinguished the flames before they had made much headway. We heard the loss estimated at about $300.

☞ The latest circus feat in Paris is for a man to leap from a hight of eighty feet, being securely fastened by a strong elastic cord, and to bound back again to the place from which he started.

☞ Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Prangins, being annoyed at the present imperial policy, and has expressed his fears that bad consequences will ensue.

☞ The Sun praises Hay, who has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Madrid. Secretary Fish has made Hay while the Sun s hone.—[New York Telegram.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	P. W. STRADER	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—July 8.

St. Charles, Cincinnati	Leonora No. 2, Madison.
Rose Hite, Evansville.	Charmer, Cincinnati.
Falls City, Green River.	Alaska, Cincinnati.
[illegible]	[illegible]

DEPARTURES—July 8.

St. Charles, Cincinnati.	Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rose Hite, Evansville.
Charmer, Evansville.	Falls City, Green River.
Alaska, New Orleans.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Gen. Buell, Gen. Lytle, Belle, LeClaire No. 2, P. W. Strader.

THE RIVER is neither rising nor falling. There is eight feet and one inch of water in the canal, and six feet one inch in the chute. Business rather dull, but good for the season.

The weather yesterday was warm. During the afternoon we had a refreshing shower of about one hour's duration, which had a cooling and refreshing effect upon the temperature.

The Alaska arrived yesterday with a good trip from Cincinnati, and passed through the canal on her way to New Orleans.

The Charmer reached here yesterday from Cincinnati and discharged at the city wharf 100 bbls of oil, 25 bbls vinegar, 226 bars of iron, and 5 boxes of glassware, and took on board 20 tons of iron for the new bridge over Pigeon creek, which she will put ashore at Rockport. She also took about ten tons of freight for other points. Her cabin was full of people. She went over the Falls late in the afternoon.

The Falls City was detained, and did not get off until yesterday afternoon on her trip up Green river.

The steamer Mary Houston telegraphed to her agents, B. C. Levi & Co., yesterday, from Cairo, that she would reach this port to-night, and leave on her return trip to New Orleans next Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

The splendid steamer P. W. Strader, of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Line, leaves Portland wharf this afternoon at 5 o'clock for New Orleans.

Capt. Joe G. McCullough, of New Orleans, arrived here yesterday, and will remain during the summer.

The new Mail Line steamer Ben. Franklin was visited and admired by crowds of our citizens yesterday, who unite in pronouncing her perfect. She departed for Cincinnati last evening, with a splendid passenger trip.

The LeClaire, Capt. Milt. Aiken, John M. Smith, clerk, will leave to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock, from the city wharf, for the Tennessee river.

The steamer New York has been chartered by the Noyes Circus Company for the remainder of the show season, and will enter the campaign by taking the company from Jeffersonville to Madison, starting this morning. The Belle, which the circus company has had up to yesterday, will lay up for the summer at Madison.

The Champion of the Express line will arrive here to-morrow from Cincinnati on her way to St. Louis. Her agents, Messrs. Montcalm & Co., give through receipts on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers. Capt. Wm. Grubb commands her, and Thad. Whirtlin presides at the desk.

The Robert Moore, from Cincinnati on her way to Nashville, will pass this port to-morrow morning. She is commanded by Capt. Ferrell, and Montcalm & Co. are her agents.

J. R. Stuart & Co. launched Captain Root's new boat yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from their ship-yard at Madison.

Captain Ferrimoore's new craft was launched yesterday afternoon at New Albany.

Captain Koons' new boat will be launched in a few days from Barmour's ship-yard across the river. The boats building for Captains Blucher and Reader at Madison will soon be in their native element also.

The Vicksburg, on her arrival, will be towed over the falls and landed at the city wharf, after which she will be completely dismantled.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, July 8.—The Mary Houston has arrived, crowded with passengers. She reports the river full of drift, and rising all the way up. She has the following freight: Sam Houston, 1 horse; C. G. Shadborne, 2 do; C. L. Batsford & Co., 60 bbls potatoes; Guthrie & Co., 20 do; Julius Barbaroux, 1 drill; Todd & Richardson, 1 bbl mdse; G. C. Block & Co., 65 bunches bananas; A. Grif, 20 bxs tomatoes; A. C. Bullitt, 1 bx mdse; H. Zanone & Sons, 23 bxs macaroni; Cornwall Bros., 7 bbls tallow; Bandolas & Bro., 1 bx mdse; Dennis Long, 3 cranks, 1 bx castings; Cement and Water Power Co., 100 bbls plaster; Miss Kate Sale, 1 bx; owner, lot mocking-birds and household goods.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—The weather is warm and showery.

River about stationary. The Arkansas is still rising and within a foot of high-water mark.

Departed—Belle of St. Louis and Thompson Dean for St. Louis; Leonidas, Bismarck and Longworth for New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—River falling very slowly, with 26 inches on Harpeth shoals.

Weather pleasant, with more rain this morning.

The Umpire and A. Baker arrived, bringing up the Ella Floyd's freight. The Floyd left Clarksville yesterday for Cincinnati and the John Lumsden left this port to-day for Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Arrived—Minnesota, from St. Paul; Bayard, from Scott's Landing; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Schuyler, from Peoria. Departed—Schuyler, for Peoria; Mollie McPike, for St. Paul; Bayard, for Scott's Landing; Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; Mollie Able and Commonwealth, for New Orleans; Marble City, for Vicksburg; Lawrence, for Cincinnati; Kate Kinney, for Omaha; Beaver, for LaSalle. The river has fallen about ten inches, and all the upper rivers are declining. Weather very wet again: several heavy showers fell to-day. Mercury at noon 68; at 9 P. M. 70.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Arrived—Golden Eagle, from Wheeling; Shamrock, from St. Louis; Robert Burns, from Memphis. Departed—Annie Laurie, for Kanawha. River 22 feet in the channel and 20 feet under the bridge.

From Our Exchanges.

The Memphis Avalanche says:

Captain Charley Schuler is in the city. His disabled packet, the Virginia, will be towed to Louisville by the towboat Panther, where she will be repaired and put in complete trim for the fall season.

The Vicksburg Times says:

Capt. Rogers has resigned his position as Captain of the Commonwealth, and Capt. Thompson has been appointed in his stead.

The Nashville Banner says:

Capt. Peebles, the agent of the Cincinnati Packet Line, informs us that the Robert Moore, advertised for Nashville at Cincinnati, will be withdrawn, owing to low water, so that the Floyd is probably the last boat for the season. The Floyd will take the place of the Tyrone in the Nashville and Cairo Packet line, leaving on Tuesday. Both the Tyrone and Talisman have laid up at this port for the season. The Umpire left last night, and Baker and barges with freight for [illegible] high and dry, but unharmed. [illegible] wait for a rise before she can get away. [illegible] [illegible]

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says that

The Major Anderson will go on the [illegible] pairs. She has been given up by the [illegible] her owners.

We cull the following items from the St. Louis Republican:

The sinking of six coal barges at Choctaw Bend, on the lower Mississippi river, by the Cottel, from some unexplained cause, is undergoing investigation by inspectors at New Orleans. The pilot on duty at the time of the disaster has been suspended pending investigation.

Dr. Harris, negro candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, with his family attempted to travel in the cabin of the steamer Myrtle, from Salem City to Norfolk, but were ejected. He, as a former occasion, was ejected from the cabin of the steamer Eliza Hancock. He now brings suit against the steamer for damages.

The news from the mountain fleet is anything but encouraging. Hazlett's steamers are busy at work lighting the "heavy ones" at Dauphin Rapids.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 30th states that the U. S. Survey boat arrived yesterday morning from above, and moored on the opposite side of the river. Having completed her survey of the river from Fort Gibson to this point, she now goes to Cincinnati, and will, probably, be sent back during the fall to make the survey from here to the mouth. The distance between Fort Smith and Little Rock has been reduced about one-third. Instead of 250 miles, Colonel Abert places it at 194 miles. From Fort Gibson to Fort Smith the distance is placed at 85¾ miles.

The Burlington Hawk-Eye is responsible for the following:

"Twenty-five years ago a barge loaded with bacon sank in the Mississippi river between that city and Fort Madison. Day before yesterday Mr. E. H. Cattin, who was pilot of the boat which had the barge in tow when it went to the bottom, was down in that vicinity, and concluded that he would explore the barge slightly. He dove down and brought up what he supposed, from its looks and weight, to be a large flat stone. A closer examination, however, showed it to be a side of bacon turned to stone. Any one who wishes to see this real curiosity can do so by calling at Mr. Cattin's residence, on Division street, above Sixth.

☞ An Anglo-Franco-Egyptian company is being established for the purpose of running a line of steamers, direct through the Isthmus of Suez, between Europe, China and Japan.

☞ General Frank P. Blair is in New York.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869. }

The banks claim the market to be free from all stringency. Borrowers are able to obtain all the funds they need for the transaction of their trade. The rates are quoted at 9 and 12 per cent. through the regular channels. On the street the prices vary too much to give accurate quotations.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION—is well calculated to keep alive the alarms which are felt by prudent men in all sections of the country. The New York Herald of Monday, in commenting upon the money market, says:

The national banks are reported to be in a healthy condition; our exports of specie this year, as compared with past years since the war, exhibit a promising improvement in the matter of the balance of trade; we have secured to a great extent and have the promise in everything of abounding crops this year; Secretary Boutwell is reducing the Treasury expenses and the debt in larger figures than was expected, but still the demand for money in the speculation of Wall street and the manipulations of the gold market keep up the apprehension that our whole financial system is rickety, unreliable and unsafe. Our paper money still requires from thirty-six to thirty-seven cents to the dollar to make a dollar in gold, and yet our paper money in circulation, North and South included, is actually short of the business wants of the country by two or three hundred millions. How far the premium on gold would be raised by supplying this paper deficiency is an unsolved problem; but we know that the late reductions of our paper circulation have not materially reduced the gold premium. The simple truth is that men feel there is no substantial foothold in our present financial system, considering the burdens which we have to carry and the uncertain tenure of office of the dominant party, upon which this financial system, debt, bonds, banks, taxes, everything depends. Hence the task devolving upon the administration and upon Congress on the money question is still the paramount and overshadowing question, and will be till the people can realize the ways and means of a sure and speedy relief. As things are going the gamblers of Wall street are fattening on our financial doubts and difficulties, and while it pays they will keep the game in their hands.

GOLD—Has made but very slight fluctuations during the day. The calls have been a little more active and sales were more than usually large. Silver is being offered in small amounts. We quote to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	135¾	136¾
Silver halves and quarters	131	
Silver dimes	125¾	

EXCHANGE—Has been very scarce and the demand active, causing decided firmness in the rates, the prevailing prices to-day being at par to 50c premium buying and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have made some slight improvement. All the series have advanced from [illegible] per cent. The more active [illegible] limited.

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET—Local bonds have made some slight changes. Very few bonds are upon the market for sale. Stocks are very quiet.

Messrs. Hunton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	113	@115
National Bank, second	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	119	@120
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Bank	114	@115
Citizens' Bank	111	@112
People's Bank	103	@104
Mechanics' bank	103	@105
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	81	@ 81
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 97½
Masonic bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security bank	100	@102
Louisville Insurance Company bank	103	@105
Farmers' bank	95	@ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	115	@116
German Insurance Company bank	115	@120
Gas Company stock	103	@104
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76	@ 77
City for bounty	76	@ 77
City for school purposes	78½	@ 79½
City for Jeff. Railroad	78	@ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	78	@ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B.	78½	@ 79½
City for wharf, new	78	@ 79
City for wharf, old	78	@ 79
City for water-works, old	78	@ 79½
City for water-works, new	78	@ 79
Water-works bonds	80	@ 81
Canal bonds, first issue	94½	@ 96½
" " second issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " third issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " fourth issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " new	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	[illegible]	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " (L. B. br.)	91	@ 92
" " (M. br.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " con'd mort	[illegible]	@ 90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	—	@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company	—	@100*

COMMERCIAL.

WHISKY—The order recently issued by Mr. Commissioner Delano, June 23, has had the effect of putting a stop to the business of a large number of dealers in this market. The order of Mr. Delano may be strictly within the letter and spirit of the law, and it may be and very likely is in violation of both. Be this as it may, it is as manifestly an outrage as the thousand and one orders issued from Delano's Department. As the case now stands, if a dealer takes a barrel of whisky out of bond and finds it has lost by leakage or stealage 5 gallons, and fills the barrel from other whisky of the same quality and age, taken out of bond at the same time, he must put a rectifier's stamp on the bbl. The whisky may be the finest Bourbon and worth $5 per gallon; but he is compelled by this man Delano to reduce its value to 90c or $1 per gallon by putting on the rectifier's stamp. This is but one instance of the flagrant injustice of the order in question—others of a similar character might be given.

The order has aroused a deep feeling in this community and to-day a large number of dealers met at the Board of Trade rooms to take some action upon the subject which will bring about a modification of Mr. Delano's order. The meeting was called to order by F. S. J. Ronald, Esq., Vice President of the Board of Trade, and a committee consisting of J. M. Davis, John H. Ropke, W. L. Weller, W. H. Walker, and J. A. Giles was appointed to draft a petition setting forth grievances.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	23	196
Butter, pkgs	19	1
Bacon, casks	60	274
Bacon, tcs	24	115
Bagging, pcs	1020	1467
Bale Rope, coils	25	270
Cement, bbls	360	2236
Cheese, pkgs	47	17
Candles, bxs	373	318
Coffee, bgs	[illegible]	447
Corn, bgs	[illegible]	246
Coal, bush	[illegible]	4535
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	60
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	10	29
Feathers, bags	19	9
Eggs, bxs and bbls	1	238
Flour, bbls	185	666
Furniture, pkgs	163	477
Hides, bdls	11	28
Hay, bales	125	5
Hogs, head	180	394
Horses, head	1	10
Iron, pig, tons	20	195
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	451	1032
Lard, tcs	11	94
Lard, kegs	5	7
Merchandise, pkgs	909	1924
Malt, bush	[illegible]	5
Nails, kegs	48	316
Offal, sacks	[illegible]	17
Potatoes, bbls	13	495
Pork, mess, bbls	[illegible]	37
Rags, bales	37	[illegible]
Rice, casks	[illegible]	14
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	24
Sugar, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	238
Salt, bbls	3780	1401
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	61
Shingles, No.	130000	97000
Tobacco, hhds	220	456
Tobacco, boxes	122	188
Whisky, bbls	399	366
Wheat, sacks	402	[illegible]
Wool, sacks	[illegible]	..
Woodenware, pkgs	173	468

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are becoming daily more plentiful, but prices are very firmly maintained at $3@3 50 per bbl, according to quality.

ALCOHOL—Prices are undergoing but little change, and sales are reported at $2 05@2 10 per gallon.

BATTING—Is firm with a fair demand. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 20@21c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c.

BUTTER—Is in good request, and prime country butter in good packages is selling at 20@25c on arrival. Strictly choice lots command a fraction advance. W. R. butter is held at 28@30c, and New York tub at 45@50c.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 33@35c for good to choice lots.

COTTON YARNS—Are in large supply, and prices are firm. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19@21c, No. 600 at 17@19c, No. 700 at 15@16c per dozen; pound yarns at 35@45c. Carpet chain is quoted at 45@50c for white, and 55@65c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 45@45c.

CANDLES—Prices are firm at quotations, and manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand. We note sales of 75 boxes 12-oz at 15½c. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star, and 15½@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

COTTON—We have no sales to report to-day. Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Middling	31½
Low middling	30½
Good ordinary	29½
Ordinary	27½

CORN MEAL—The firm tone of the corn market has strengthened the price of meal, but as yet prices are quotably unchanged. Sales of bolted are made at 75@80c per bushel, loose. Kiln dried is steady at $4@4 25 per bbl.

CHEESE—We note a fair demand for Kentucky cream cheese, which is becoming very popular in this market, and is selling readily at 15c. W. R. is held at 15@16c, and factory at 16½@17c.

CEMENT—Is in active demand. We note sales to-day of 4,700 bbls at $2@2 25 per bbl.

EGGS—Prices are steady, and sales are made at 10@11c per doz on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are very light, and dealers quote at $2 10@2 25 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Dealers report a light demand and prices range from 70 to 75c for good to prime lots.

FISH—The market is well supplied, and we quote No. 1 mackerel, in medium bbls, at $20 50@21 50; No. 1 kits $3 10@3 25. White fish are in moderate demand at $3 50@9 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS—Lemons have advanced and are firm at $11@12 per box; oranges are nominal at $10@11 per box.

GINSENG—Is firm at 80c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in light demand and nominally unchanged. We quote at 20@20½c for bales and 27@28½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in fair demand; stocks are ample. We quote 2-bushel at 40@45c; 2½-bushel at 54@58c; 3½-bushel at 65@68c.

HAY—The market is steady and receipts fair; sales of 75 bales of inferior are reported at $15, from store, and 105 bales of choice at $20 50, from store. We quote:

Timothy, on wharf—		
" choice, per ton	$	18@19
" prime "		17@18
" common "		15 @15 50
" mixed "		12 00
Red Top, per ton		15 00

Advance of $1 to $1 50 per ton from store.

HIDES—Prices are unchanged, and a fair seasonable business is transacted. We quote green-salted at 10@11½c; dry salted at 19@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40c@$1.

LIME—Is in fair demand, with sales of 100 bbls at $1@1 05 per bbl.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stocks are accumulating and prices are steady. We quote at 8½@7c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices are steady, with a fair demand.

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright	65	@ 70
Va. common and mahogany, new	50	@ 65
Va. fine light-pressed and 12 9-inch	90	@1 00
Va. medium light-pressed	75	@ 85
Va. fancy roll and twist	90	@1 00
Va. pancake and fig	75	@ 90
Ky. bright, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. fine bright, lbs	65	@ 75
Ky. medium and mahogany	55	@ 65
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, bright	65	@ 68
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, medium	55	@ 65
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	62	@ 70
Ky. navy, ¼ lbs, in caddies	62	@ 70
Ky. navy, lbs, in buts	57	@ 65

NAILS—Prices are steady and stocks are ample. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75.

OILS—In fair demand at quotations. We quote coal oil steady at 30@35c; linseed oil $1 03@1 05; benzine at 20@25c; No. 1 lard oil $1 20@1 25; No. 2 at $1 15; prime at $1 10; lubricating oil at 50@60c.

PEANUTS—Are steady, and a prime article commands 9½@10c per pound.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied. We quote at $2@2 50 per barrel in lots from store.

RICE—We note sales of Carolina at 9½@9¾c, and Louisiana 9@9¼c per lb.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 9c, No. 2 at 8¼c, rosin at 5½c, and palm at 7@7½c.

SALT—Prices are unchanged. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at 50@55c; [illegible] [illegible] 5-bush bbls, $2 25@2 45 for Ohio and Kanawha [illegible] per bush; dairy salt at $2 50@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Is in light request; sales are made at $12@13 per ton on arrival, and $14@15 from store.

STARCH—Prices are steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made at 8@9c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote tallow at 10@10½c; grease at 9@10c, according to quality.

WOOL—Receipts are upon a limited scale, and prices are quotably unchanged. We note sales [illegible] to-day at quotations. We quote unwashed clothing at 31@33c; unwashed combing at [illegible]; tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is very firm, and we note sales of 25 bbls at 94c, free; 140 bbls Crystal Springs at $1 25, in bond. We quote rectified at $1 02@1 05, one-year-old copper at $2 25@2 50, two to [illegible] $2 75@3. Rectified $1 00@1 10.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts continue large, and the offerings are upon a correspondingly large scale. Prices are fully maintained, and the market opened and closed buoyant. We quote:

		—Light.—	Heavy.—
		Clarksville and Western District.	
Common, planters	lugs	$4 00@$5 50	$4 75@$5 50
Good "	lugs	7 00@ 7 50	[illegible]
Common "	leaf	8 00@ 9 00	8 50@ 9 50
Medium "	leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Good "	leaf	10 50@12 00	11 00@12 50
Fine "	leaf	12 00@13 00	13 00@14 00
Choice "	leaf	14 00@15 00	15 00@16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common lugs	$ 8 00@ 9 00
Good "	9 00@10 00
Common and medium coloring leaf	11 00@13 00
Good and fine coloring leaf	15 00@20 00
Choice colory leaf	25 00@37 50

SALES—The sales to-day at the six auction warehouses amounted to 300 hhds, with rejection of bids on 15 hhds.

The Pickett house sold 30 hhds at $5 50 for trash to $14 75 for Mason county cutting leaf.

The Farmers' house sold 30 hhds at $4 30 for common lugs to $19 for shipping leaf.

The Ninth-street house sold 49 hhds at $5 85 for trash to $13 75 for cutting leaf.

The Boone house sold 61 hhds at $4 20 for trash to $12 50 for Breckinridge county leaf.

The Louisville house sold 48 hhds at $4 85 for trash to $17 25 for Hart county leaf.

The Planters' house sold 9 hhds at $4 70 for low lugs to $10 50 for Hart county leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS—1 hhd at $14 75, 1 at $13 75, 3 at $12@12 75, 6 at $11@11 75, 21 at $10@10 75, 20 at $9@9 95, 29 at $8@8 95, 25 at $7@7 95, 37 at $6@6 95, 4 at $5@5 95, 3 at $4 30@4 85.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—We note a slight decline to-day in the prices of extra family and A. No. 1 grades, as also in rye flour. Other grades are quotably unchanged. The sales to-day reported amount to 800 bbls within the range of our figures. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 75@6 25
Extra family	6 25@6 75
A. No. 1	6 75@7 00
Fancy	7 00@8 00
Rye Flour	6 50@6 75

WHEAT—That the wheat crop will be abundant there is now scarcely a doubt, although the crop of the extreme Northwest is not yet secured, and some contingencies may yet arise to materially modify estimates. Operators are cautious, and not disposed to enter the market at the present view of farmers. Wheat is offering at points on railroad at $1, but it is believed that purchases can be made by the time the crop is fully ready for market at 85@90c. Advices to-day indicate a firmer feeling. We continue to quote old on arrival at $1 15@1 25, and $1 30@1 35 from store.

CORN—Is in good demand and prices are firmer. We note sales to-day of 600 bushels shelled in bulk at 75c on wharf. We quote shelled in bulk on arrival at 73@75c; from store at 75@80c, and 85@90c sacks included. Ear corn is quoted at 73@75c on arrival, and 75@80c from store.

OATS—The market is firm with a good demand, and we note sales of 650 bushels from store at 72½c in bulk, and 100 sacks at 70c on wharf.

RYE—Is steady with light stock. We quote at $1 15@1 20 on arrival, and $1 25@1 30 for store.

MALT—Is in fair request. We quote:

Malt, No. 1, fall	2 30@2 35
" No. 1, spring	2 00@2 15
" No. 2	1 75@1 90
Canada, at	1 30@1 75
Rye malt	1 30@1 40
Corn malt	1 00@1 10
Oat malt	1 00@1 20

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—There is ample stock of New Orleans sugar in the market to supply the present and immediate future demand. Light sales are reported to-day and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Choice	14¾@15¼
Prime	14¼@14¾
Fully fair	13¾@14¼
Fair	12 @13¼
Common	11¾@12¼

REFINED SUGAR—Prices are steady, and a fair jobbing demand is reported. We quote:

Hard standard	16¾@17¼
A's	15¾@16¼
B's	15¼@15¾
Extra C	15 @15½
Circle C	14½@15¼
Yellow	14 @14½

ISLAND SUGARS—Fair stocks are in the hands of dealers, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote white Havana at 14¾@15½c, Porto Rico at 14@15½c.

DEMARARA—We note sales to-day of 20 hhds Demarara sugar at 14¾c. Prices range from 14¾ to 16c as to quality and quantity.

COFFEE—Nothing of special interest is transpiring in this commodity; fair stocks are held by the trade, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25¾@26
" " prime	24 @25
" " fair	23 @24
" " common	22 @23
Java	34 @35
Laguayra	25¾@26

MOLASSES—Prices steady. We quote New Orleans molasses at 75@85c. Golden syrups and silver drops range from 75c to $1 25, according to quality and package. Common syrups at 50@70c per gallon.

Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—The market is reported very firm, but transactions to-day were of limited importance. As the prospects brighten in regard to the growing cotton crop, the bagging market receives additional strength, and the indications are more favorable for a higher range of quotations. We quote:

Ky. Pr., 2-lb	21@23
M. & M., 2-lb	22
Hanks, 2-lb	22
Bluegrass, 2-lb	22½
Landsdowne, 2-lb	22½
Hemp, power loom	23
J. H. Bax, power loom	23
W. A. R. Bax, power loom	23
John T. Douglass, 2¼-lb	23½
do do 2¼-lb	23
H. I. Todd, 1¾-lb	18
Hamilton, 1¾-lb	18
Bruce, 1¾-lb	18

ROPE—Machine rope is steady at 8@8½c for coils, and 8¾@9½c for half coils.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market was reported steady to-day, and prices are fully maintained.

MESS PORK—The market was quiet to-day, and we quote at $33@33 50. Rump pork is steady at $22 50@23.

BACON—Sales reported to-day include 50 casks clear rib sides at 17@17¼c; 9 casks clear sides at 18¼c; 7 casks shoulders at 15¼c; 16,000 lbs clear rib sides at 17¼c, packed.

HAMS—Stocks are reported light, with an active demand; prices are firm and advancing. We note sales of 60 tierces fancy sugar-cured at 20@20½c, the market closing firm at the outside figure.

LARD—The market is steady, with sales to-day of 12 tcs prime leaf at 19½c. Keg lard is held at 21@21½c, with light sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 8—P. M.

Money a shade easier at 7 per cent, with a slight commission per lease.

There was considerable excitement among the [illegible] [illegible] grand jury to answer charges of [illegible] failing to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 7 per cent will be charged. Late this afternoon 5 per cent was taken.

Sterling steady at 9½@10.

Gold closed firmer; opened at 135¾, advanced to 136¾, declined to 135¾, and closed at 136¾.

Governments were firm in the morning, but closed easier.

Coupons '81	[illegible]	Coupons '65	[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	Coupons '67	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	Ten-forties	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	Pacifics	[illegible]
new	[illegible]		

State bonds lower. The prices were:

New Tenn	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
New N Carolinas	[illegible]		

Stocks firm, closing with an upward tendency. The Buffalo and Erie directors met at Buffalo and it is expected that the consolidation with the Michigan Southern will be effected.

The following were the closing prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Michigan S	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	C. C. C. & I	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Adams Ex	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Amer. Ex	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]
U. S. Ex	[illegible]	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Chicago & Alt	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Ohio and Mis	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St Joseph	[illegible]
Michigan Cen	[illegible]	Hartford & E	[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Calumet —; Copper Falls [illegible]; Minnesota 11½; Quincy [illegible].

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 8—P. M.

ASHES—Pots quiet at $7 75@7 62. Pearls dull and nominal.

COTTON—Without change; sales 1,700 bales at 34½c for middling uplands.

[illegible]

LATEST—8 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The market is rather quiet but steady and prices are firm for all descriptions of cotton goods. Heavy sheetings of best makes being in light, and bleached [illegible] [illegible] Black waddings [illegible] Eastern Star, Wicks [illegible] and cotton twines [illegible].

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 8.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 8—P. M.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible]

The semi-annual review of the San Francisco shows [illegible] [illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

FLOUR—Firm; sales northwestern extra family at $7@7 75; fancy $8@8 50. Rye flour steady at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 2,000 bush red at [illegible]; white $1 60@1 75. Rye firm at $1 35. Corn higher; sales [illegible] bush yellow at [illegible]; mixed Western [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible] Western.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork $33. Lard 19[illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude unchanged, and [illegible].

WHISKY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 8—P. M.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Less firm; offered at $1 buyer's option.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, July 8—P. M.

5-20 bonds 81¾. Erie 19¾; Illinois Central [illegible].

FRANKFORT, July 8—P. M.

5-20 bonds 86¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—P. M.

COTTON—Market firm; middling uplands [illegible]; sales 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat 10s 7d; [illegible] flour 25s.

GRAIN—Corn, No. 2 mixed 28s 6d for old. [illegible] Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s 4d. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Beef 90s. Lard 71s. Cheese 64s. Bacon 64s.

ROSIN—Common 5s 6d; fine 16s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits 7d; refined 1s 8¼d.

TURPENTINE—28s 6d.

LONDON, July 8—P. M.

Linseed cake [illegible]. Linseed oil [illegible]. Tallow [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Calcutta Linseed 61s 6d.

The increase of specie in the Bank of England [illegible] £30,000.

ANTWERP, July 8—P. M.

Petroleum 49¼f.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSING ASSEMBLY AT GLOVER'S HALL

SATURDAY, July 10, from 7½ to 10½ P. M., after which the Rink will be closed during July and August. Admission 50 cts. Package tickets good. jy9 [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.
For Evansville, Paducah, [illegible]
LeCLAIRE No. 2, MILT. AIKEN, Master.
J. Moreau Smith, Clerk.
Will leave positively for the above on Saturday, the 10th, at 4 P. M., from the foot of [illegible]
MARK W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
ROBERT MOORE, [illegible] JOHN FERRELL, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 10th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Packet
For Cairo and St. Louis.
CHAMPION, [illegible] W. GRUBB, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 10th, at 12 M., positively, from [illegible]
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Tennessee River.
LeCLAIRE, [illegible] MILT. AIKEN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday [illegible]
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
P. W. STRADER, [illegible]
For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. Leave [illegible] Portland, to-day, the 9th, at 5 P. M. [illegible]
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. [illegible]

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON, [illegible] L. B. DUNHAM, [illegible]
[illegible]
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co's [illegible]
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR, [illegible] GILMORE, M[illegible]
[illegible]
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE, [illegible] MILT. AIKEN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday [illegible]
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail Line Company.
[illegible]

MR. GEO. S. BRECOUNT has this day been appointed Contracting Agent for this company at Louisville, and is authorized to issue through bills of lading to all points East and Northwest.
W. C. McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
DOVE No. 2.
SAM. SANDERS, Master. GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk.
Will leave for Frankfort [illegible] Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] every Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight [illegible]
JAS. W. FORBES & CO., Agents.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
[illegible]
J. W. FORBES, Agent, 41 Fourth st.

"Old Reliable."
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.
LEONORA No. 2.
NOAH NEAL, Master. [illegible] W. LILLEY, Clerk.
[illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock [illegible]
THOS. SMALL, [illegible]

FOR CINCINNATI.
OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
[illegible]
UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT [illegible]
[illegible] ANDERSON [illegible] SAM. HILDRETH, [illegible]
[illegible] DUBOIS [illegible] C. DAVID, [illegible]
[illegible]
EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the [illegible] splendid double-decked palace steamers:
ST. CHARLES [illegible] D. WHITING [illegible]
GEN. LYTLE [illegible] R. W. WADE [illegible]
[illegible]
FRANK CARTER, [illegible]

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases [illegible]
[illegible]